

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 122

FIVE CENTS

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## PEACE PROSPECTS IN BRITISH MINES AT ELEVENTH HOUR

After Resolution of Powerful  
Unions to Join Miners in the  
Strike, Mine Owners Invite  
Men to a New Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday).—While the whole country is making every preparation to meet the threatened strike timed for tonight, eleventh hour proposals as a basis for peace are being eagerly sought. That prospects for settlement are perceptibly brighter is the opinion in well-informed circles this morning.

As a key to the atmosphere of hope which seems to prevail may be cited the following intimation sent by mine owners to the Miners' Federation at midnight: "We have decided at this eleventh hour to extend a public invitation to the miners' leaders to sit down with us to see what can be done to improve the lot of the lower paid men." The mine owners, it is learnt, were at Downing Street at a late hour on Thursday night, and government whips were present at two meetings of members of Parliament in the House of Commons, the result of which will be the subject of a statement by the Premier in the House today.

**Support of Miners**  
Thursday — "I see no hope" was how J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, summed up the situation after his conference with the Premier at Downing Street today. While the miners stand firmly by their plan for a pool, the owners as firmly refuse to accept it, and the government considers it impracticable. The miners are prepared to fight alone, even if the railwaymen and transport workers, along with the locomotive engineers and firemen are committed to strike action, and the electrical workers of the London area have thrown in their lot with them. This would probably result in some of the large electric power stations being shut down. The National Federation of General Workers also support the strike.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters that should a general strike result, it cannot last for more than two or three weeks, in the opinion of the authorities, who consider that the situation would be too serious having been made for the transportation of food and other necessities. Recruiting for defense units is proceeding rapidly, the response having exceeded expectations. It was again decided in the Commons tonight, that it would be wiser not to discuss the situation, but the Premier promises, if necessary, to adjourn the House so that full discussions could take place tomorrow.

**Leaders Meet Premier**  
On receipt of a letter from J. H. Thomas and Robert Williams announcing that the National Union of Railwaymen and the National Transport Workers Federation had decided to call off their members at 10 p. m. on Friday, the Premier Minister replied: "The decision is a grave one. You threaten on Friday night to dislocate the whole of the transport services of this country, so essential to the life of the nation. I should like to know the grounds on which you have determined to inflict such a serious blow on your fellow countrymen."

No reply in writing was received, but representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen, headed by Mr. Thomas, and of the transport workers, headed by Harry Golling, called on the Premier this morning at 10 Downing Street and stated their reasons for supporting the miners. In reply to questions by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Golling said that the miners told them there was no other way of getting what they wanted than by a national wages board and a national pool. He himself believed there might possibly be some other way of doing the same thing, but naturally the miners knew their own business better than he did.

**National Remedy Demanded**  
The real point in Mr. Golling's opinion is that the miners' advances in wages have been national and uniform, and the reductions should also be national and uniform. The transport workers have gained that fundamental object, and therefore feel they must stand by the miners in their fight to gain the same treatment.

J. H. Thomas said that when the State took control of coal, the miners and mine owners were told they must subordinate themselves in the interests of the State. Now that there was no further reason for control the miners were expected to bear the main burden. The miners, he continued, had agreed to reduce wages, provided that the reduction was more equalized, and in fact were willing to double the reduction that the railwaymen have had. The owners, Mr. Thomas declared, should also contribute something. The drop in wages should be equalized, he said, in the same way as the increases had been equalized. "We are not revolutionaries," Mr. Thomas concluded, "we do not desire revolution. If this were a mere industrial means to secure a political

object, we would have nothing to do with it, notwithstanding all comradeship."

**Prime Minister's Reply**

After a short consultation with his colleagues, the Premier, in a lengthy speech, said he ventured to think that what the individual miner was concerned with more than questions of fundamentals, was what wages he was going to get. On no vital question had the government accepted the mine owners' viewpoint, except in regard to the national pool. As to national settlement, the government accepted the miners' view that there should be a national board, and on the matter of wages, it had stated it could not accept the mine owners' figures without investigation. That investigation, said the Premier, had been refused by the miners.

Mr. Golling had said: "Suppose you starve us, how much better off are you?" The Premier said he would put a question to him: "Supposing you could starve the community, how much better off are you?" There were two points at issue; the first, a national pool, involving a great scheme for control of mines, and meddling in their management. The pool, the Premier said, meant compulsion, and the miners could not get it without compulsion. Assuming that the workmen were quite willing, the employers would not be, and then compulsion would be inevitable. "That," said the Premier, "we cannot have. We will take fight on that. There is only one way you can carry that, and that is not by starving the nation. It is by persuading the nation. That is open to you."

**Delegates Unconvinced**  
The second point was a national settlement of wages, and he wanted to make it clear that they were not seeking to split the Miners' Federation into areas. The fixing of wages would be a national responsibility. There would be national machinery, and the miners could use it.

The government representatives withdrew for a short interval, and after the deputations had consulted among themselves, Mr. Golling said that the Premier had not convinced them that this was a political matter, and they must leave the matter there. Mr. Thomas said he agreed that, just as the government had a right to say they must not starve the community, so they had a right to say to the government: "You must not starve us." Both sides ought to secure a settlement which would avoid either side starving the other. It was in that manner they approached the question, and it was in that manner they would continue. The deputations then left after the Premier had thanked them for coming.

The Miners' Federation has issued a manifesto on the situation, in which it is stated that, while it is true that the Prime Minister's draft of conditions contained no actual figures as to the wages which were to be paid, it accepted the same ideas as the owners had advocated, and rejected those put forward by the miners. The government thus took its stand absolutely with the owners in rejecting the demands for a national pool. It quotes from an editorial in The Times: "palpable absurdities and injustices of the scheme by which some men in favored districts would actually get an advance in wages at the present time, while others doing precisely the same work would have to submit to a reduction admitted by every one to be excessive," and the manifesto goes on to say that, without a national pool, such absurdities and injustices are inevitable.

**Miners' Levy Scheme**  
The miners are not asking for a pooling of the profits of all collieries in such a way that the rich or well managed colliery would have no advantage over the poor or badly managed colliery. They are asking that a levy should be made for each ton of coal extracted in every colliery, good and bad alike, and that this levy should be paid into a national pool which would then be used to redress the balance between the earnings of the workers in the various coal fields.

The miners and the government, the manifesto states, are contending that the creation of a pool on this or any other lines is impracticable, and goes on to state that if the owners were willing to work the pooling scheme, there is nothing impracticable about it.

The triple alliance issued a manifesto, which, after outlining the situation concludes: "We are fighting for trade union rights, as understood by the national organization. We resent the suggestion made in government quarters that the miners' fight is a political one. We are not proclaiming revolution, we are demanding shoulder to shoulder for fundamental trade union rights. If these are denied us now, they will be denied to the whole of the trade union movement later. The fight must be won; it will be won; British trade unionism will triumph against the united effort of British organized capital in its attempt to destroy trade union achievement, legitimately gained by years of hard work and sacrifice."

**GERMAN GOLD COIN ARRIVES**  
NEW YORK, New York—Nearly \$5,000,000 in German gold coin, the first shipment since the war, arrived yesterday on the steamer Stockholm from Gothenburg, consigned to Kuhn, Loeb & Company. The gold, mostly in marks, came from Swedish banking houses.

## OPPOSITION ATTACK COLOMBIAN TREATY

Defense of Proposed Agreement  
by Senator Knox Is Answered  
by Mr. Borah, Who Denies  
Responsibility by United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Friday).—The old banner of Theodore Roosevelt and John Hay was hung aloft yesterday in the United States Senate yesterday when William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, leader of the "irreconcilable" band that is fighting the ratification of the Colombian Treaty, delivered a broadside in which he declared that ratification was a "confession of national dishonor," and would put the "brand of shame" upon the character of Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Borah's onslaught followed a speech in which Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, defended the proposed treaty on the grounds that the United States, while in no way responsible for the revolution which resulted in the secession of Panama, was a gainer thereby and ought to show its "generosity" by making compensation to the extent of her gain from Colombia's loss.

"We are, in my judgment, bound to compensate Colombia, not for what she lost, but what we have gained," Senator Knox declared. "It has been frequently asked what we are getting under this treaty. That is not the point. It is what we have already received that makes the treaty conceivable and just."

**Generous Justice Urged**  
"Let the curtain fall on no just recompense," Mr. Knox concluded. "Let our generous justice inspire our action. Let the mandate to have done for man the greatest work of all time."

Senator Borah waived aside the claim that the United States should pay anything for a loss that came to Colombia through her own maladministration of Panama, which, he asserted, had planted the seeds of a revolution in which this country had no part. He declared that while this country can afford to be "generous," the real point in issue is not one of generosity, but as to whether the United States can afford to make a "confession" of having been guilty of international dishonor.

"This government did not take on the character of a co-conspirator," said Senator Borah. "Roosevelt did not become a common adventurer. John Hay was not a liar. Not the United States aided Panama, but the short-sighted duplicity and the selfish, venal policy of Colombia aided Panama. We owe Colombia nothing, and the stain of dishonor should not be put upon this government; the brand of shame should not be put upon the character of Roosevelt. We should not inscribe over this transaction the legend of fraud. If the people in Central America so entangle and involve their conditions that they are the losers, it is not a part of the duty, even of a great and generous nation, to let them off with a confession of crime in order to compensate them for self-inflicted injuries."

**Trade Agreement Proposed**

"If Colombia has business to transact with the United States upon any terms of self-respect, or on the basis of acquired interests in oil in Colombia which needs the protection of a treaty, I am perfectly willing to deal with them upon present conditions and present difficulties and present misunderstandings. But this treaty is grounded in the old transaction of 1903. Colombia claims it was for wrong done here. To ratify this treaty is to confess these charges. It does not make any difference what a lawyer may do by way of finding an excuse satisfactory to himself to ratify this treaty; the world at large will know that for 17 years we have met this charge and denounced it as unconscionable, and at last we ratify that which condemns everything we have said before. Root and Spooner and Foraker and Lodge and Roosevelt and John Hay and the President of the Republic have for 17 years have denounced it as black-mail. It is the same treaty, in so far as its vital elements are concerned, as was reported here in 1914."

While Senator Knox disclaimed for the United States any responsibility for the revolution which led to the acquiring of the Panama Canal territory, and based the plea for ratification on the fact that this country can well afford to be generous, Alton Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, declared he would like to "efface from memory" the methods pursued by the United States in acquiring the Canal Zone.

"I regret," said Mr. Pomerene, "it is not within my power to blot out of the memory of man, for all time, the methods we pursued in acquiring title to the Canal Zone. If the President under the solemn obligation of his oath of office, has seen fit to rise above personal and party controversy, to think only of his duty to our country and to the world and to urge the ratification of this treaty, to do tardy justice to the Republic of Colombia, then I congratulate him and the American people with all my heart."

"I cannot understand anyone who reads the record of our proceedings in connection with Panama and says to the American people that Colombia has no cause for complaint."

## NEWS SUMMARY

In the United States Senate yesterday, the defense of the proposed Colombian treaty, making restitution for territory appropriated for the uses of the Panama Canal, in which Senator Knox of Pennsylvania seconded the appeal for ratification made by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, was answered by Senator Borah of Idaho. Senator Borah, in declaring the belief that the action of Theodore Roosevelt, while President, was in no way responsible for the loss of the territory now embraced in the Republic of Panama, denied any moral obligation on the part of the United States to provide compensation. Senator Knox insisted that the obligation was not in any sense for benefits to be received, but in return for holdings appropriated for the purposes of a great undertaking.

Preparations are being made in Congress for the early consideration of the Knox peace resolution, introduced on Wednesday in its present form adapted to the declaration of policies made by President Harding in his message to Congress on Tuesday. Following a favorable report to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee, the resolution will be introduced in the House of Representatives.

Republican leaders in the lower house of Congress hope to force a vote today on the so-called emergency tariff measure. The bill is designed to prevent the dumping of European and other products in the United States in competition with American-made goods and the commodities offered in abundant quantities at present by American farmers and fruit growers. Proponents of the measure insist that immediate action is necessary as a protection to domestic manufacturers, war crops and agricultural products. It is claimed that the demand is not great enough to care for home products and those offered by Europe and the Orient. Opponents of the bill, chiefly Democrats, hope to defeat the measure when it reaches the Senate. They point to many alleged gross inequalities and injustices in it, particularly in the proposed valuation clause, which, they claim, would make the duties absolutely prohibitive.

It is announced that the reply of the French Government to the note of the State Department dealing with the controversy over the Island of Yap is regarded as favorable to the position maintained by the United States.

It is announced from Detroit, Michigan, that three lake steamer routes will be discontinued with the opening of the navigation season, the reason given being the inability of shipowners to operate under the provisions of the La Follette Seamen's Act. It is claimed that wages have been so increased by the operation of the law that the boats cannot be made to earn their cost of operation.

At the eleventh hour, prospects for a settlement of the British coal miners' strike became perceptibly brighter, following an intimation by the mine owners of their desire to "extend a public invitation to the miners' leaders to sit down with us to see what can be done to improve the lot of the lower-paid men."

In the light of the acute situation in the British coal mines, the British statesman summed up in the words: "I see no hope" of J. H. Thomas, the secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. The miners stood firmly by their demand for a national pool, the owners rejected the idea, and the government thought it impracticable, while the railwaymen, the transport workers, the locomotive engineers and firemen, the National Federation of General Workers and the electrical workers of the London area are committed to strike action in sympathy. The government is believed, however, to have the situation well in hand. Provision has been made for transportation of necessary supplies, while recruiting for defense units has exceeded all expectations.

The Miners' Federation, in a manifesto dealing with the proposed national pool, explained that it was asking for a levy to be made on each ton of coal extracted in every colliery, good and bad alike, and to be paid into a national pool, which would then be used to redress the balance between the earnings of the workers in various coal fields. The triple alliance also issued a manifesto resending the suggestion that the miners' fight was a political one or that they were proclaiming a revolution, and declaring that "British trade unionism will triumph against organized capital in the attempt to destroy trade union achievement."

After all, France has confirmed the 50 per cent tax proposal on German imports. There seems to be a feeling, however, that even if May 1 will put an end to the sanctions which were imposed to come to terms, or the Allies will impose an entirely new set of sanctions.

No really authentic version of President Harding's message to Congress dealing with the government's policy toward the Covenant and the League of Nations appears to have reached Paris. Thus, the French Foreign Minister has had no real elements of judgment of American policy to go by. The point now taken by French criticism is that the American Government realizes it cannot set aside all attachments to the Continent of Europe. For the moment, France is chiefly concerned in the acceptance by Washington of whatever action she may take to obtain what is owing her by Germany. Moral support of America is sought for the march into the Ruhr, should that be necessary.

## EMERGENCY TARIFF BILL IS HASTENED

Democratic Opposition Appears  
to Be Unable to Check Early  
Action by House — Foes of  
Plan Hope for Delay in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Friday).—The Republican emergency tariff bill, with its features combining an anti-dumping clause and a new system of valuing imports as a basis for duty, is forecast by its supporters in the House before adjournment is taken this afternoon.

Democratic opposition, which is increasing in its intensity, however, may delay the final vote until tomorrow, although George M. Young (R.), Representative from North Dakota, who has charge of the measure, which bears his name, is confident that pre-arranged plans will go through.

The real fight on the emergency tariff bill will begin in the House at noon today, when debate on the measure will be resumed under a rule limiting debate to five minutes for each member. Mr. Young will lead the Republican forces, while the Democratic opponents, greatly in the minority, will follow the leadership of John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, second ranking Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee. He will take the field in the absence of Claude Kitchin (D.), Representative from North Carolina, regular Democratic leader of the House.

Democratic members concede the passage of the so-called Young bill in the same form in which it was reported to the House, but they are counting on the measure striking a snag when it reaches the Senate. It is in that body that the measure must bear the "acid test," as there is open talk in certain influential Republican circles that the bill will not be passed before the permanent tariff bill is sent over from the House. This being the case, they declare that the anti-dumping clause and the valuation plan will be inserted in the permanent tariff bill.

**Mr. Penrose Confident**  
Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, still persists, however, that he will force through the emergency tariff bill within 10 days after it is sent over to the Senate. There will be a clamor for hearings on the anti-dumping clause and the valuation plan, by Republicans as well as Democrats, and unless Senator Penrose disregards these pleas it is said the bill will be held up indefinitely in committee.

Mr. Garner, who led the Democratic opposition, charged that the Republicans had attempted to insert a joker in the bill by adding to it the provision with respect to ascertaining the value of foreign money as a basis of collection of duties, which he claimed would make a decided increase in the duties from Italy, Germany, Austria and some of the Balkan states. He branded the scheme as an "outrageous perpetration." The American value provisions, he charged, will put an embargo on goods from central Europe, and the tariff on German goods will be boosted 400 per cent, while the duties on Austrian goods would reach the prohibitive rate of 2000 per cent. Under the present conditions, Mr. Garner declared, "the importer will pay duty on \$5 worth of goods where he has only \$1.20 worth."

**Mr. Fordney Takes a Hand**  
The back of the Republican support was stiffened when Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, made a powerful plea for

the upbuilding of American industries. "With millions of men out of work," he declared, "we have been importing \$200,000,000 worth of foreign goods into this country every month."

"We can control our own monopolies, but we can't control those of Europe," Mr. Fordney said, referring to sugar imports and their prices. "The money we spent paying for foreign sugar would have built up enough sugar refineries in the United States to more than supply all our needs. We throw millions away every year because we don't foster our home industries."

The debate served to give W. Bourke Cockran (D.), Representative from New York, an opportunity to make his first speech in the House after an absence of several terms. He discussed world conditions, which, he declared, would not be improved by the Young bill.

## FRANCE VOTES TAX ON GERMAN GOODS

After Opposition From Deputies,  
Measure Is Passed by Large  
Majority—Tax, It Is Thought,  
May Not Be Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The 50 per cent tax on German goods was approved by the Chamber of Deputies today, after nearly all the speakers had expressed serious objection, and after Paul Doumer, the Finance Minister, had admitted that it was a "law of circumstances."

One incident was illuminating with regard to the real sentiment of the Chamber. A deputy proposed that the bill should only be put into execution when the other nations which had participated in the London conference should have decided to apply similar measures. The Chamber at once expressed its agreement, voting with raised hands for this stipulation, which would make the law without force. Mr. Doumer, surprised by the vote, declared that it might be considered as denoting lack of confidence in the other allies, and he insisted that there should be a second reading.

After a brief suspension of the sitting, the author of this additional clause himself renounced the condition, and it was this time voted down by a large majority. There seems to be a general anticipation that the events of May 1 will in any case put an end to the sanction which is found in the anti-dumping clause and the valuation plan, by Republicans as well as Democrats, and unless Senator Penrose disregards these pleas it is said the bill will be held up indefinitely in committee.

What was urged by a Socialist speaker was that France had only accepted the 50 per cent tax at the request of England, because England accepted the customs cordon separating Rhineland from Germany at the request of France. While awaiting the expected offers of Germany, which, it is said, will include a new project for reconstruction of the north, he sides a new financial plan, and it is expected, will be transmitted next week through the intermediary of a neutral state, important diplomatic and military conferences are taking place in France and elsewhere.

It is stated today that there is no need for the formal recall of two classes, but these classes may be recalled individually. With regard to the British statement that any new tariff will be favorably considered, French journals intimate that this implies no contradiction with the French declaration. Indeed, France cannot decline to give most serious attention to any reasonable proposition, and there is no divergence between Paris and London on this point. A difficulty will arise in deciding what is reasonable and acceptable.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society,  
107 Market Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Office at Boston at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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## W. M. HUGHES FINDS NAVAL RIVALRY IN PACIFIC A MENACE

Australian Prime Minister Says  
It May Not Only Be a Heavy  
Drain on Nations, but Have  
Reflex Influence on World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—When William Morris Hughes, Australian Prime Minister, speaks on the naval policy of Australia in particular and of the British Empire in general, he somehow commands an international audience. He is outspoken to boldness, and while he is holding Australian interests first he is always thinking imperially, while he is conscious that Britain is still the heart of the Empire. Addressing the House of Representatives regarding the questions to be discussed at the forthcoming imperial conference in London of Dominion prime ministers, there was no more striking portion of his stirring speech than when, coming back his favorite theme of adequate naval protection, he said:

"We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is now a great danger of such naval rivalry in the Pacific as will not only be a heavy drain on the nations directly affected, but which will have its reflex influence upon the whole world. An uninterrupted era of peace is impossible to contemplate while the world is resounding with the clang of naval construction."

The foregoing was uttered while Mr. Hughes was appealing passionately for "an alliance—an understanding between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples." Mr. Hughes pointed out that Australia's position, on the other hand, "lies in a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty." But, if the present Anglo-Japanese alliance is not acceptable to America now, he thinks that Australia's aspiration at the coming British imperial conference of Dominion prime ministers at London in June is to seek "a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty in such form, modified, if that should be deemed proper, as will be acceptable to Britain, to America, to Japan and to ourselves. It may be said that this is impossible. It may be so, but I do not think it is impossible."

**A Frank Discussion**  
The Prime Minister's address, which was one of the frankest discussions of international relations on the Pacific ever given in the Australian Parliament, dealt openly and at length with the intimate questions of Japanese-American affairs. He said in part:

"The June conference has been called to deal with the Empire defense—particularly naval defense, with the question of the renewal of the Japanese treaty. The Japanese question involves foreign policy in general and the renewal of the Japanese treaty in particular."

"The bearing of the Japanese treaty upon the naval defense of the Empire is obvious. As we have seen lately, there has been much talk of strained relations between the United States and Japan. Now, in that circumstance lie the germs of great trouble—possibilities of infinite disaster to this world."

**The Hope of the World**

"What is the hope of the world? As I see it, it is an alliance—an understanding between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples. Now, here is our dilemma. Our safety lies in a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, yet that treaty is anathema to Americans. America has said that she must have the greatest navy in the world—that she must have a navy sufficiently strong to defend herself. She has left the world in no doubt, or in very little doubt, as to whom. We not only have no quarrel with America, we have no quarrel with Japan. We have our ideals—Japan has hers. There is room in the world for both of us. We want to live on terms of amity with all nations of the earth."

"I have seen in the press a good deal about the necessity for a strong American navy. One reason why Americans want the strongest navy in the world is that they have such a great coastline to defend. But we have a coastline nearly three times as long as that of America. They have over 100,000,000 people with which to defend a country slightly smaller in size and only vulnerable on the sea on two sides."

**A Modified Japanese Treaty**

"Our ideal at the imperial conference, as I see it, is a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty in such form, modified, if that should be deemed proper, as will be acceptable to Britain, to America, to Japan and to ourselves. It may be said that this is impossible. It may be so, but I do not think it is impossible."

"Even when one comes to the alleged causes of disputes and of difficulties between Japan and America, those differences appear to be trivial compared with the tremendous evil which war would inflict upon both nations. What do the Japanese want? They want to hold land in America and the right to enter the United States. What is our own attitude? Our attitude is very much the same. That of the people of the western states of America toward



Japan. Indeed, any honorable man who, like myself, has been to the western states will say that, for all practical purposes, we view this problem eye to eye. What have the Japanese to complain of in regard to our treatment? First, let me say, speaking now, I believe, as the spokesman of Australia upon this matter, that we desire above all things to live in peace and friendship with Japan. It is utterly wrong for the Japanese people to think that, because we have passed certain laws, we regard them as our inferiors. We do not. We admire their bravery and their patriotism and we stand among those who are loudest in admiration of their magnificent achievements, for no other nation has advanced so far in so short a time. But, as I had the honor of telling Japanese representatives at the Peace Conference, while we were friends of Japan, and while we considered them the equals of ourselves, we do not always invite our friends into our house. We have our ideals and they have theirs.

#### Japan and Foreigners

"I want the Japanese people to understand clearly that we, the Australian people, are anxious to be and to remain in peace and friendship with them. If they complain of any act of ours, I think they complain without reason. Let me remind them of their law in relation to foreigners. No foreigner may hold land in Japan. So far as unskilled laborers are concerned, these may not reside outside the foreign settlements except with the permission of the prefectural government. For all practical purposes the foreign laborer is excluded and, under the provision just alluded to, Chinese were deported from Japan. Naturalization is extremely difficult, if not impossible, in Japan other than by marriage with a Japanese person. Our treatment of the Japanese will compare quite favorably, I think, with their treatment of foreigners in general.

"We do not complain of these things. We say, 'these are our ideals, and this is our country; Japan is yours and we shall treat you with courtesy; we desire your friendship and we want to trade with you, but we cannot go any further.' The Japanese are so intensely patriotic that they do not recognize naturalization by any other country as denationalizing any Japanese. A Japanese, no matter what he does, cannot divest himself of his nationality.

#### Duty of Australia

"The patriotism of the Japanese could not be displayed in any more effective way. Yet these are the main grounds of the differences of opinion between the United States and Japan. Do honorable members tell me that such matters as these are not capable of adjustment by peace-loving nations? Do they not rather feel that it is the bounden duty of Australia to use every means at her disposal to effect such a modus vivendi as will secure a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty in a form agreeable to the United States? Whether she is a party to it or not, is not so material so long as she accepts it and does not regard the renewal of it as being in itself a hostile act by Britain directed against herself. That is our dilemma. While making every effort to retain the friendship of Japan, we cannot make an enemy of the United States. Nor can Britain do so. We must steer our barque between Scylla and Charybdis. In some way, we must attain the calm waters of port. That is the mission which the representative of Australia at the imperial conference has to fulfill.

"I need not elaborate on the advantages of the renewal of the Japanese treaty, nor on the consequences of its abrogation. They are very obvious. It seems our expenditure for naval defense will be, to a large degree, determined by whatever steps are taken by means of this treaty to insure us peace, or, in the absence of the steps we take in cooperation with Great Britain to attempt to insure it. For obvious reasons, it is undesirable to discuss this question in all its phases. One thing I ought to say, whatever may be the opinion of this country on the Anglo-Japanese treaty in its present form, I think the interests of Australia lie in a renewal of the treaty in some modified form which would renew the treaty should not be renewed in a form which should be satisfactory not only to the Empire and Japan, but to America as well. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is now a great danger of such naval rivalry in the Pacific as will not only be a heavy drain on the nations directly affected but which will have its reflex influences upon the whole world.

#### Agency for World Peace

"An uninterrupted era of peace is impossible to contemplate while the world is reconding with the clang of naval construction. I have always taken the attitude that, while very little may be expected from the League of Nations, yet, because peace is so desirable and war so awful, all civilized nations ought to do all things possible to prevent war. But I have never been under any illusions as to the power of the League to do this. In future the spirit of the world may be changed, or, when the League shall have perfected its machinery and methods, we may expect great things from it. Let us not chase away substance for the shadow.

"The most powerful agency for the world's peace today is the British Empire. Before the war the great burden of Empire naval defense rested upon the shoulders of Britain, but the debt and sacrifices resulting from the war made this no longer possible. The Dominions have claimed the status of nations. They have earned their right to be so considered by their war efforts. They have lost tens of thousands of men, incurred debts amounting to hundreds of millions of pounds, but neither in men nor money are their losses as heavy

as Britain's. The British Navy is not needed for the defense of Britain alone, but of the whole Empire, including the Dominions.

#### A Reasonable Request

"Britain has told us plainly she can no longer bear the expense of maintaining this great navy, and that the Dominions must share the burden. No request could be more reasonable, and for Australia there is no alternative but participation in a scheme of imperial naval defense in which we play our allotted part and contribute our due quota.

"Whatever material prosperity or greatness we have come because of our partnership in the British Empire, which in turn depended for its very existence upon the British Navy. When we speak of the British Empire there is no delusion as to that on which its existence and greatness depend. It depends upon naval power, and Australia's existence depends upon adequate naval defense. The navy is what the people of Britain make it, and it is vital to us that it should remain a great navy.

#### The Empire Ties

"I am, of course, dealing with the question of naval defense from the standpoint of Australia. I think the position of New Zealand is for all practical purposes the same. The safety of Australia rests upon an adequate naval force. The Commonwealth cannot provide this from her own resources. Britain, on the other hand, can no longer afford to bear the burden of a navy sufficient to insure the safety of the whole Empire, and has informed her Dominions that she expects them to bear their fair share. That is the position, and it leaves no room for argument except as regards the nature of the details of the scheme to be adopted.

"The relations between Britain and Australia today are as different as those existing 100 or even 50 years ago—as is the world today different from that then existing. The strength of the tie binding us together, lies in this very fact. There is no rigidity, yet bars of triple steel are as wax compared to the tenacity and strength of the ties binding the different portions of the Empire together.

#### GREAT LAKES LOSE STEAMBOAT TRAFFIC

Service on Three Routes Is Not to Be Resumed This Year and Many Companies Cut Off—La Follette Act Blamed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
DETROIT, Michigan.—The lake steamer routes will not resume service this year, thus cutting off many communities in Michigan and Ohio from boat traffic. The Frank E. Kirby of the Astley and Dustin Line, between Detroit, Put-in-Bay and Sandusky, Ohio, and the Arnold Transit Company, between Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie, have been tied up for the season. A few days ago the Detroit and Cleveland Company announced the abandonment of its Mackinac Island service. The La Follette Seaman's Act is given as the cause of the discontinuance of service in each case.

In a letter to the Detroit Board of Commerce the Arnold company said: "We will be forced to tie up our steamer Chippewa, which has been operating from July 7 to September 7 each year, and also to discontinue the Soo service, spring and fall, which has been operated by our steamer Islander, thus abandoning entirely the Soo River Division.

"Previous to the enactment of the La Follette law we enjoyed a profitable business before and after the tourist season. We were dependent mostly upon the Detroit and Cleveland Line for business, and since it has limited its service to the summer season we expect to have failed to meet our expenses.

"The abandonment of the most picturesque and popular routes on fresh water is a calamity to thousands of tourists visiting northern Michigan." In the letter it was stated that wages had jumped from \$15,656 in 1915, when the La Follette law went into effect, to \$25,602, in 1920.

The steamer Frank E. Kirby, at one time the fastest boat on the Lakes, employed four men in the engine room prior to 1915. After that time the law required 10 men on duty in the engine room, it was said.

A delegation appointed by the conference of shippers and boat owners last week left Detroit on Wednesday for Washington to lay before Congress resolutions adopted at the conference. Congress will be told that an emergency exists, and that immediate modification or repeal of the La Follette act will be necessary or Lake shipping will be still further curtailed.

Harvey B. Wallace, vice-president of the Board of Commerce, and R. C. MacLean, chairman of the Seamen's Act Conference, will head the delegation.

Andrew Farnsworth, president of the Seafarers Union of the World, at a meeting Tuesday, urged Detroit seamen to "fight for the right to live," by opposing the plans to repeal the La Follette act.

## FRANCE TO SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Briand, in Reply to Note on Mandates, Expresses Desire to Find a Solution Satisfactory to the American Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—France will support the United States in its position on mandates as expressed in the notes dated April 4, addressed to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. This is obvious from the text of the French reply, which has been made public here. Mr. Briand explains that the memorandum cannot be answered formally until the four interested powers reach an understanding at the time of the next meeting of the Supreme Council of the Allies, but he assures the American Ambassador that the representatives of France will broach the subject with the greatest desire to find a solution to the United States.

This government is manifesting no impatience in regard to the replies to its memorandum. Its purpose in sending it was to make known the policy and intention of the United States. That has been accomplished.

#### Attitude of the Powers

It is assumed, from its past actions and its present interests, that Italy will agree with this government in regard to its attitude on mandates. Great Britain must necessarily give the question grave and thorough consideration because of the variety of her interests, her peculiar position in regard to mandates and her relations with Japan. As for Japan itself, there have been reports from Japan that Tokyo would send a special envoy on mission to the United States to take up this and other questions demanding settlement, but the United States Government would not look favorably on a proposal to combine consideration of the Yapan mandate with unrelated matters.

The United States has the advantage of not seeking any gain for herself in her declaration of position regarding mandates, which has been clearly set forth. Her rights are to be protected, but only as those of other nations. This fundamental holds not only for Japan, but for similar issues which may come up.

#### Text of French Reply

The text of the French reply to the American note, transmitted to the State Department by the American Ambassador in France, follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated the 4th of this month by which Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to me a memorandum from the Department of State relative to the status of the Island of Yap."

"Since this memorandum was sent simultaneously to the governments of Great Britain, Italy and Japan, it cannot be answered until after an understanding has been reached between the governments of the four interested powers at the time of the next meeting of the Supreme Council of the Allies.

"I wish, however, to inform Your Excellency at once that when this question comes before the Supreme Council the representatives of France will broach the examination thereof with the greatest desire to find a solution which will give every satisfaction to the United States.

Reservations on Yap by United States  
"As Your Excellency knows, the government of the Republic has already done all in its power to lend its aid to the American Government in this matter. By a note dated February 13, after having noted that the decision of May 7, 1919, made no reserve concerning the mandate attributed to Japan over the islands of the northern Pacific, my department pointed out to your Embassy that nevertheless President Wilson and Mr. Lansing had formulated, in the course of a former meeting in the presence of the representatives of Japan, categorical reservations concerning the Island of Yap, that the question raised by the representatives of the United States should be placed in discussion and that consequently the Japanese Government was cognizant of the American reservations. The note concluded that thus there were elements for a resumption of conversations between the United States and Japan which the government of the Republic would be happy to see result in a satisfactory conclusion.

"This note was communicated on the same day to the Embassy of Japan at Paris, and Your Excellency was good enough to express to my department your great satisfaction at this communication by giving the assurance that it would be particularly appreciated at Washington."

#### PARTICIPATION URGED IN PERU CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Suitable participation of the United States in the centenary celebration which Peru will hold in Lima next July in honor of its independence was urged by President Warren G. Harding in a message forwarded to Congress yesterday. Referring to the cordial relations which always have existed between the two countries, the President recommended the passage of a resolution offered during the closing days of the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, which would provide for a commission of six members and a secretary to attend the celebration. It appropriates \$15,000 to defray the expenses of the mission.

## CANADIANS SPEAK TO CUBA BY TELEPHONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—At 4:30 on Thursday afternoon Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister; W. L. Mackenzie King, W. S. Fielding and Rodolphe Lemieux all spoke in turn from the Parliament building at Ottawa to President Menocal, who had been called up at the presidential palace at Havana, Cuba, to receive the greetings of Canada to the republic.

The conversation from the other end of the line was clear and plain; part of the line used was under water, some 70 miles of it from Key West, Florida, to the coast of Cuba being a cable. Telephone conversation between Cuba and Canada, however, will probably be somewhat limited, the regular charge being \$1.55 for a three minutes' conversation.

## BRITAIN AWAITING EVENTS IN EGYPT

Government Uncertain as to Developments as Result of Arrival of Zaghlul Pasha—Capitulations Issue Defined

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Developments which may occur in Egypt as a result of the return of Zaghlul Pasha are being awaited with uncertainty in official circles here. Zaghlul had an enthusiastic reception from the Egyptians, which has been taken as an indication of the great influence he possesses over his countrymen, and it is well known that the Cabinet of Adly Yeghen Pasha cannot afford to neglect, even if it would, consultation with the Nationalist leader.

Before the recommendations of the Milner Commission can be put into effect there are four parties whose views have therefore to be reconciled; namely, Great Britain, the present Egyptian Government, the party led by Zaghlul, and the capitulationists.

#### Capitulations Discussed

The question of abolition of the capitulations is one on which the future of Egypt appears mainly to rest, and here, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority, a compromise is necessary and possible. The capitulations are the permanent restrictions on Egypt's freedom of action with regard to citizens of other countries, and the prospect of their modification is of some moment to those citizens, particularly to those of the United States inasmuch as the American Government has conceded less than any other administration in respect to the rights of its nationals in either Turkey or Egypt to the government of those countries.

Under the capitulations, no direct tax can be imposed on non-Egyptians resident in Egypt without consent of the powers, nor can the domiciles of such residents be entered without the consent of the residents' own Consul. In legal matters, the rights of non-Egyptians are thoroughly safeguarded by a provision that all criminal charges against them are tried in their own consular courts, and civil disputes in which they are concerned directly must be tried in what are called mixed courts.

#### British Proposals

Great Britain is willing to cede a large share of control over Egypt, provided other capitulatory powers are willing to cede their shares to the British Government. Under an arrangement of this kind, the protection of non-Egyptian nationals, other than British, would devolve upon British officials, thus necessitating even more jurisdiction in Egyptian affairs than exists at present. The British Government is prepared to give a guarantee to the other capitulatory powers in respect to the protection of their citizens, but Zaghlul, who is opposed to complete abolition of the capitulations, sees here the prospect of a great increase in British power and prestige in Egypt.

Pending a lead from Zaghlul, the present Egyptian Cabinet is not committed to any view on the situation. The next move must be made in Egypt, however, and it is thought, the informant stated, that Zaghlul would be wise to be content with securing an advantage on the financial side of the capitulations.

SIR A. E. VICARS SHOT  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—Sir Arthur Edward Vicars, former Ulster King-of-Arms, was shot today at Listowel and his residence was burned.

## THEATRICAL BOSTON

MAJESTIC  
HONEY DEW  
Extra Mat. Patriots' Day

## FRANCE DEMANDS REPORT OF SPEECH

Leading Journal Charges Embassy at Washington With Failing to Supply Adequate Account of the President's Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris by wireless  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—There is a demand for better service of news from America to France. Important as President Harding's message is for Europe, even today there is no complete and satisfactory report. French newspapers received little, and no really authentic version appears to have reached France. The "Temps" makes a vigorous protest against this system. It says that apart from some textual passages published by American newspapers with a Paris edition, the French Foreign Minister had no real elements of judgment of the American policy. The meaning of the American President may be unaccountably misrepresented in incomplete resumé. The "Temps" attacks the French Embassy at Washington, which has given Paris insufficient information of these vital events. Other governments of other countries, it says, have already studied the authentic text. Old Austria was always behind in her ideas, and suffered accordingly. It is not admissible that France should always be behind in her news.

Foreign politics, it continues, are not abstract play, but depend above all on an exact knowledge of what passes in the world. It is certainly true that France is often compelled to form a hasty judgment, which may be at variance with the facts owing to inadequate information. Judgment once formed is not easily corrected by subsequent dispatches. The point that now elaborates is that President Harding and his collaborators do not intend to ignore the existence of the Treaty. They realize that they cannot set aside all attachments to the continent of Europe. Some satisfaction is found in this. The attitude of America seems to be well expressed in the phrase that Europe cannot doubt the general friendship of America, but must not count upon the continually active assistance of America.

For the moment, France is chiefly concerned in the acceptance by Washington of whatever action she may take to obtain what is owing her by Germany. The sympathy and moral support of America is sought for a march into the Ruhr region, which may be necessary. That is the immediate viewpoint, and the rest must wait.

#### French Satisfaction

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Commenting on President Harding's speech, the "Liberté" says: "President Harding's message gives us full freedom of action. Frank, clear words reach us from Washington." Since President Harding succeeded President Wilson the American policy has ceased to be up among the clouds. It develops broad daylight and full loyalty.

"The United States rejects the League of Nations, as conceived by President Wilson, and as imposed by him upon the Allies. It will conclude a peace with Germany taking into account its own interests, which are quite legitimate, and the interests of the Allies, which are equitable.

"Since the entrance of President Harding into the White House the United States has missed no opportunity to be agreeable to us. The nomination of Mr. Herrick as ambassador to Paris is a particularly eloquent example of this.

"Times have changed since the Chief Executive of the United States responded to the patriotic speech of the French chief of state by accusations of imperialism and militarism and placing France on the same footing with Germany. We have assurances that Washington will not paralyze our efforts to obtain reparations and will leave to us the choice of the manner by which they should be obtained."

#### British Comments

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The most striking feature in connection with the newspaper comment on the "little umbrella with the big spread" is...

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message of President Harding is the absence of any expression of opinion by most of the leading journals of Great Britain. Only two of the big London newspapers, the Morning Post and the Daily Chronicle, have thus far ventured to give the message editorial consideration, while the Manchester Guardian, which is regarded as the most influential among the provincial journals, is remaining silent.

The Morning Post, in an editorial on President Harding's message, says it never thought of the League of Nations as an "enforcing agency of the victors," and declares that the only question on which the League has been active has been the protection of Jews from "problematic pogroms."

The paper says that its "super powers" have been of no service whatever to the Allies, and "if the League is a cause of offense to the United States, it is certainly of no use to us."

"The main argument used for its adoption by England," the paper says, "was that it would coax or inveigle the United States into some sort of an alliance for the enforcement of peace. Now that its fallacy has been demonstrated, nothing whatsoever remains to justify its expense to this country. . . . For our part we always regarded the League as one of several traps set to catch this country, not perhaps by President Wilson, but by some of the party managers who dictated his policy. It came from the same text as 'freedom of the seas,' self-determination and various other cockatrice eggs."

"We must congratulate the United States on its wisdom in keeping outside of an organization which threatens the very foundations of national independence. But the fact that the United States is determined not to enter the League makes it more dangerous for England to remain inside, for we may be called upon to support decisions of the League which the United States refuses to recognize."

"Thus a quarrel between the League and the United States may become our quarrel. As things are developing, the League is not unlikely to be the cause, rather than the prevention, of international strife."

"What we want, both to protect ourselves and enforce the Treaty, is not a league, but a close and cordial alliance among the entente powers. By our alliance with Japan we preserve peace in the East; by an alliance with France we might preserve peace in the West. To France we should like to add Italy."

"As for an alliance with the United States, which some foolish persons have done us great harm by advocating, it is contrary to the present sentiment of the American people, as shown very clearly in President Harding's message."

"Americans feel strong enough to avoid entangling alliances; their policy appears to be to secure themselves by a protective system and a strong mercantile marine and navy. That is a policy we can respect and understand. It is unfortunate that we are not strong enough to follow it ourselves. But all this does not prevent us from having good, friendly relations with the United States, with which, so long as they do not interfere in our domestic questions, we have no cause to quarrel."

The Westminster Gazette in its comment on President Harding's message refers to the President's tariff policy, as outlined, as being based on "protection." The newspaper says: "How, in these circumstances, the United States is to receive interest on the debts which Europe owes her, to say nothing of the capital sums, is a dilemma for which no outlet suggests itself. The United States has passed by the circumstances of war into the position of a creditor nation, to which large remittances will have to be sent in goods by the European countries. If these goods are to be rigorously excluded, the United States cannot obtain payment of her dues. This is a lesson she will learn hardly enough, if President Harding's announced policy is to govern her trade legislation."

The Daily Chronicle, alluding to that part of President Harding's message having reference to the League,

says: "It is evident that the present state of affairs causes the President uneasiness. His party assumed the responsibility for rejecting not only the Covenant, but also the Peace Treaty, and America is still technically at war with the central powers. That in itself is an incongruous and, in fact, a contradictory testimony to Congress to establish a technical state of peace. 'But even that must be qualified.'"

#### German Views Expressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless  
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—German press comment so far is not very voluminous on President Harding's speech, many newspapers complaining bitterly of the alleged inadequate summaries so far telegraphed here. Organs of all shades of opinion profess to see in the speech the "death blow to the present League of Nations," because, in the words of the "Börsen Courier," "a league without the United States, and which lets half Europe stand outside its doors, cannot be taken seriously."

The German press compares the bluntness of President Harding's references to the League of Nations, to his lack of clearness in reference to Germany. The "Börsen Courier" warns the people not to become too optimistic in regard to sympathy from America. Reactionary newspapers such as the "Kreuz Zeitung" refer slightly to "Cacilianism" and tell the public that as President Wilson disappointed them, so President Harding is likely to do the same.

## SECRET PACT WITH KEMAL PASHA DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—

The report from Paris that Italy is bound by a secret treaty with Mustafa Kemal Pasha to prevent the Greeks from enforcing the Sevres pact in Anatolia can find no confirmation here. Making inquiries in authoritative quarters, both Greek and British, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that any such treaty would be entirely too risky for Italy to enter into. It is possible that an economic treaty exists between Italy and Kemal, but there would be no need for secrecy in that event.

While Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, would go to considerable lengths, the informant stated, to assist Kemal against the Greeks, he dare not sign any such treaty, as it would be equivalent to a declaration of war on England, for it would, in effect, mean tearing up the Sevres Treaty, which both England and Italy have signed.

It is possible that verbal assurances have been given by Count Sforza to Kemal that everything will be done within Italy's power to counter the Greek move in Asia Minor, but beyond this no formal treaty is possible.

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## The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!  
Every man is odd!

### "Santa Ana"

It was late afternoon—the golden hour of the day in Florida, and the garden was a pool of sunlight rippled by swaying branches. The pepper trees flung their shadows like falling black lace across the close-trimmed grass. From my low wicker chair in the patio where I had spent a lazy hour, blinking with feline content in the warm sun, I had just discovered a humming bird's nest among the thick leaves of the flowering maple which rose against the wall of our bungalow. Since the first day of our arrival I had heard a gentle whirring noise around this bush and had seen the iridescent flash of humming birds as they poised, quivering at the mouth of the bell-shaped pink blossoms. To-day, after warily watching one of these shimmering little bodies, I had traced its darting flight to a tiny nest swung from an upper branch. I waited, every muscle tense in the effort to appear inanimate, with the hope of seeing the mother bird feed her young, plunging her bill down the gaping throat in the startling manner of their kind.

Suddenly a door behind me was flung open and a gentle breeze redolent of floor polish was wafted toward me.

"Done, my chah! Floor shine like brass," a cheerful voice announced.

I turned to find Anna's generous form softly filling the doorway.

"That's nice, Anna. You were very quick," I tried to answer warmly. The next moment, when I turned back to my fascinating vigil, alas! the nest was lost to sight in the maze of green leaves.

Meanwhile, Anna had wedged herself securely in the doorway and lapsed into bland repose.

"Yes, my chah! Quick!" she repeated with delight.

"My chah!"—it can be spelled in no other way for it was thus she spoke it daily—signified "my child." Whether a term of affection or respect in her vocabulary, I could not determine, for she applied it to all alike. In moments of expansive joviality it was accompanied by a hearty clap on the back. Anna was the Polish chambermaid who took care of the bungalow which we had rented for the summer months from a hotel, well-known as a winter resort. Ours was a wayward bungalow, hiding coily behind a feathery acacia tree and a forest of bamboo, while other cottages faced decorously the stretch of lawn and garden which joined the little colony to the hotel.

Had we become bored with the pleasant monotony of brilliant sunlight and soft, still evenings, Anna's cyclonic presence would have provided endless diversion. Twenty-four hours after our arrival she had recounted her life history. This was not a long process, as might be imagined. Anna scorned to embellish her conversation with such trifles as prepositions and conjunctions. The articles "a" and "the," she rejected as useless encumbrances. This crisp style enabled her to leap from topic to topic with great rapidity. Each word was pronounced distinctly and explosively. She related tales of her family in Krakow from whom, because of war conditions, she had received only four letters in six years. I hastened to express my sympathy so fervently that Anna was distressed by my solemn face.

"No care. War done now," she said, giving me a rousing slap on the shoulder and forcing a loud laugh.

Then she sought to enliven me by describing her family.

"Mudder vork much," she explained briefly. "Fadder, fatty face—big beard. Sister—yellow hair, long like string."

Anna did not allow anxiety for her family to interfere with her bustling life. She took an active interest in every member of our family and every friend that crossed our threshold.

The first time I dragged my golf clubs out from the depths of a closet, she eyed them curiously, then touched the nib with an inquiring finger as if recognizing a familiar shape.

"You go vork?" she demanded incredulously.

"Yes, Anna, I go vork," I agreed, grimly reflecting that digging can be done without a pick and shovel.

Anna's duties were light in the absence of many guests, therefore she compressed her unlimited energy within the four walls of our bungalow. Every morning she proceeded with a flourish of dust cloth and a thumping of pillows to create a lively dust storm that could be compared in density if not in velocity, to the well-known sand storm of this region, called Santa Ana by the natives. This sitting name we soon applied to Anna herself, strategically shortening it to "Santa" whenever she was within hearing.

With her vigorous spirit, "Santa" scorned those among her fellow workers who tripped about on high French heels with a waik of starched skirts. There was Bertha, whose mincing step and delicate air Anna would imitate with relish.

"Bertha go rollink eye. Make dirt at gardeners!" she scoffed superciliously.

Anna wore flat, ground-gripping shoes whose rhythmic splat-spat on the garden walk announced her coming from afar. Anna was squarely built and short. Her hair, sandy and sparse, was twisted into a knob of incredible rigidity which rose as if petrified from the very crown of her head. Upon one

occasion I chanced to meet Anna on the street. It was her afternoon out and I had difficulty in recognizing her in such gala garments. She wore a cotton crepe dress of lemon yellow which fitted her snugly. Upon her head was a broad picture hat, laden with poppies and wispy tufts of wheat.

Anna had hardly greeted me before she pointed to her hat delightedly.

"Like?" she asked eagerly. "Lady in hotel give. Sun—rain—like umbrella! Oh my chah! wait till Bertha see!"

The cornel manner in which Anna alluded to Bertha of the "rollink eye" was explained by her own intolerance of men. One day a man came to tune our piano and Anna, who suspected all strangers carrying bags, became over zealous in this case. After she had dusted the room in which the tuner was at work, she wiped up the floor again with a dry mop, watching him narrowly. She arranged the flowers upon the table, placed the books in orderly rows, rearranged them in different color schemes, and finally according to size. This done, and the man still tuning, she betought herself of the carpet sweeper, which she proceeded to wield with great vigor, accompanying its rattle with gentle humming which ascended and descended as the harassed tuner sounded a new note on the keyboard.

"After a prolonged minute of this, the man pivoted about abruptly.

"How long are you going to sweep in here?"

"Much vork to do," she replied vaguely.

"I can't tune the piano while you're making that racket."

"I thought you like company," was the innocent response.

The timely intervention of a member of the family spared the tuner the embarrassment of a reply. Anna was tactfully lured to the other end of the bungalow. She was not to be separated from her carpet sweeper, however. She began to make extraordinary rushes back and forth across the floor, as if, like a knight of old, she were trying to unhorse her adversary.

"No good, my chah!" she confided to me between sinister mutterings, with a significant motion of her thumb toward the room in which the tuner sat apparently triumphant.

Surpassing all else was Anna's love of flowers. Her housecleaning was punctuated by trips into the garden to pick some blossom that she had spied



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
"I thought you like company."

through the window. Each morning she appeared at the door with the supply of fresh linen on one arm and on the other a basket containing her cleaning cloths, which was decorated by a bright bouquet of flowers that she had gathered on the way. Her stubby fingers became strangely deft as she arranged them. She filled tall, green pottery vases with African margold to light a dark corner with their sunshine. On the broad window ledge above the bookcases she arranged honeysuckles, larkspur, and Japanese windflowers in the wild profusion that she loved. She broke long, feathery sprays from the acacia tree which obscured our view of the garden like a fleecy, golden cloud. When the acacia drooped and scattered its tiny yellow balls over the carpet, she swept them up cheerfully and replaced it with another spray.

Anna did not touch the tempting pink blossoms of the flowering maple for fear of disturbing an unseen nest. I told her one day of my discovery and how the tiny nest had been lost to sight again as soon as I turned my head. Together we often watched the quivering flight of the humming birds and the gleam of their jeweled bodies.

"Pret-ty, my chah!" Anna would exclaim in an awed whisper.

One afternoon Anna knocked at my door.

"Mornink, my chah!"—any hour of the 24 was "mornink" to Anna. "Brink you flower. Rose smiling on bush. Pick."

Anna stood, her face aglow, as I admired the perfect bud. Then she beckoned to me mysteriously with her finger.

"Anna find nest. Find and not lose. Come see, my chah!"

A moment later she had led me to the flowering maple, and standing on a spot, carefully marked, she pointed out the nest where a slender bill rose like a tiny bayonet.

"Maybe Anna no good?" she demanded triumphantly.

### Arturo Torres-Riosco

The United States has, in the past, harbored many a Spanish-American poet, who, as often as not, had fled hither with the double purpose of escaping oppression at home and of continuing to plot for the freedom of his homeland. Frequently they came from Cuba; now Mendive, now Heredia, to write glorious poems upon Niagara; now Marti, to discover Walt Whitman in a fine essay that has been overlooked and to write art criticism for The New York Sun and literary articles for The Nation. Again, they would come from Colombia on diplomatic missions, and from there not only, always bringing with them the indistinguishable flame of poetry. There are in the United States

today a number of young Spanish-Americans whose names will, in all likelihood, figure in the future history of their nation's literature. They are not a coherent group, but rather ardent individualists, each intent upon hymning his world in his own chosen and changing way.

Of these one of the most promising dwells in the semi-obscurity of Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he is an instructor in Spanish at Williams College. Arturo Torres-Riosco comes from Chile, and in his few years here has made a thorough study of our native literature. His book (in Spanish) upon Emerson, Poe and Whitman, shows a splendid grasp of the subject, and his own versions from North American poets, especially those from Whitman, deserve for their fidelity and transmission of the original spirit, a place beside the best that have been produced. Through the columns of the *Commonwealth*, the Madrid monthly for "our men," he has begun to reveal his stout-fibered independence as a critic of letters on both sides of the Panama Canal, and, better still, his original qualities as a poet of the younger generation.

He is, unlike many of the Chilean poets who have preceded him, ardent, colorful, impassioned. He can give himself up to the landscape of New England with an almost Whitmanesque abandon. New York, the modern Baghdad, calls to him, but his eyes are full of the quiet of hills and his ears with nature's sounds. Perhaps it may surprise him to learn that he is considered one of the finest of the younger Spanish-American poets. Yet such he is, in the opinion of at least one person who has devoted more than 10 years to the study of literature in South America.

## AN OLD SUFFOLK LETTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

An old letter, yellow with age, has been found in a big book with soft binding like a brown suede glove and a heavy clasp and key, written on December 4, 1824, nearly 100 years ago. It was the year that George Borrow had completed his articles with Maria, Harp and Backham of Tuck's Court, St. Giles, Norwich, and had decided to abandon law and take up literature as a profession. Some one had told him that the law was an excellent profession for those who did not intend to follow it. Borrow afterward said: "I have ever loved to be as explicit as possible, on which account perhaps I never attained to any proficiency in law."

He said things so gravely that people sometimes failed to notice the tongue in the cheek, that old-fashioned way of indicating that you were playing the part of the merry fool, the "grotesque" who got home his shafts of wit under his privileged insignia of fools-cap. To the end of his life Borrow played the fool, to the consternation of certain ladies who took him seriously.

When Miss Cobbe, 50 years after this, related how odd the great man was, how cross and rude, and how she met with no success when she tried to propitiate him by telling him she had just come from the Lyells ("I was very patient with him as he was in trouble," she remarks) and the Lyells were well known to every one in East Anglia, he broke in with:

"Is that Lyell I met here once, the man who stands at the door, (of some den or other) and beth?"

"I explained who Sir Charles was," continues Miss Cobbe, seriously. "Of course he knew very well, but he went on and on till I said gravely, 'I don't think you meet those sort of people here, Mr. Borrow, who don't associate with blacklegs exactly.'"

What was Borrow to do, very rude of course, but it is something to his credit that he did not crumple up like a schoolboy and chortle at the way he had "got" the lady.

But to go back 50 years, the year he went to London, he left no good impression with another lady, Miss Harriet Martineau, Martin's wife, who he had come through William Taylor, the Anglo-German, as Borrow called him, and to whom he owed his introduction to Southey, Sir Richard Phillips and John Bowring.

William Taylor, agnostic, free-thinker, everything that society felt was perverse, nevertheless was admitted into the most select circle of the "little Academie among provincial cities" as Mr. Secombe calls Norwich of those days, when Susannah Taylor (no relation to "godless Billy Taylor" as they call him) held a salon of the intellectuals among the inhabitants of the town, which included at its zenith Mrs. Barbauld, Crab Robinson, Dr. John Alderson, Amelia Ople, Henry Reeve of Edinburgh fame, Basil Montagu, the man who did much to reform the criminal laws of the time, the Sewards, as well as the Gurneys and the Taylors and Martineaus who have been called "the twin cliques who amalgamated at impressive intervals for purposes of mutual elevation and refinement."

The one thing that impresses one in reading the printed autobiographies and recollection of those days is the immense amount of rather ill-natured gossip that is recorded; was it considered more interesting than the kindly appreciations and lavish praise that one finds in personal letters of the day? Of course people in a provincial town were closely in touch with each other, nearly always related in some way and perhaps it was considered more "literary" to take the critic's part, Mr. Steele and Mr. Addison, of course, set the fashion, and it may have been considered a sign of discrimination, such as seems difficult to account otherwise for the unkind things that have been written by such a woman as Miss Martineau, who was a good woman in her way, and probably far more influenced by "godless Billy Taylor" with his German ideas than she realized. She says that among the "ignorant and conceited young men" that William Taylor got round him—harum-scarum she calls

them who thought they could set the world right by the destructive tendencies, was George Borrow, who was introduced "into the best society the place afforded."

With Billy Taylor and the best society time flew during the two years and more between leaving school and going to London. "Never during any portion of my life did time flow on more speedily." There was always his Roman friends, and Turtill, as a corrective to too much of the best society, and the boy was all the time burrowing into the dusty archives of the neglected Corporation Library at Norwich Guildhall, Anglo-Saxon, early but it shows that there was just a little anxiety that the boy who had gone to Norwich to live with the Brownes, and who had Dr. Reeve, one of the celebrities of the best society as his friend, should not be idle. His father was not a rich man and the boy was not a genius, but he began as he went on, doing his best, and ever keeping his gaiety and love of adventure, and his friendship with George Borrow.

The letter, written in a delicate hand, begins affectionately, pleased that Mr. Brown, with whom the boy seems to be living, has "expressed himself very handsomely" upon the subject of the boy's capabilities.

"I feel particularly happy, William, that you should have commenced your career under such favorable auspices, and with so pleasant a family; cultivate their good opinion on all occasions, whether it relates to professional or domestic matters."

There are two little dashes under pleasant and all, and somehow one feels as if one ought to put the letter back in the book and turn the key. One can perhaps understand why Miss Martineau said sharp, ugly things in public, but there—to continue, he was to consult the Brownes on all his affairs domestic or otherwise, "so doing," his father continues, "you will but secure your own Comfort and Happiness," with a long "p" over "of forming friendship" twice underlined, "with young men, however pleasant, who are not interested in their professions, for the common intercourse of society may bring you into contact with many such. This is the Rock upon which—has split. His acquaintance, I grant, are with young men of gentlemanlike manner, but they are all idle men and draw him into expense as they are at the present, inconvenient, but though I am naturally led into these observations upon your first outset, I am confident in your good sense and prudence to direct you, and where you may feel to want advice, consult Mr. Brown, with him be frank and unreserved at all times and upon all subjects and your course will then be pursued with as much satisfaction as its commencement promises."

Messages are sent to the Reeves who have invited William's sister to stay with them. It seems that Mrs. John Austin was Mrs. Reeves' sister, they were John Taylor's daughters, and later on William lived with the John Austin's in London when he further "pursued his course." There is news about the Cookies and Aunt Kenyon and the letter finished with "Dear William" and "Your best friend and well-wisher."

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

### Where Breakfast Is Not

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor a writer discoursed learnedly and pleasantly on the subject of breakfasts, maintaining the proposition—to sum up his conclusion—that "breakfast is breakfast (i. e., a breaking of the fast of the night) the world around."

That seems a very good general rule, especially since, like all good general rules, it has its exception. The exception to the rule of "breakfasts is breakfasts" is found in these Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly the Danish West Indies.

To show how thoroughly and completely breakfast is not breakfast here I cite the unhappy and hungry experience of an American, newly arrived, who went for an entire week, at his hotel, without any early meal at all, for the reason that he had taken literally and in the conventional sense the information given him to the effect that the breakfast hour was 12 o'clock, noon. Misled by the name of the noon collation, he had not inquired further about a meal at which the fast of the night might be broken and so, instead of breakfast, had prolonged his fast to a degree that taxed him sorely. That earlier meal here is known as "tea" or "coffee," although tea is the hot beverage almost uniformly served with the buttered toast and the orange marmalade or guava jelly. The real "breakfast"—at noon—is a very substantial meal consisting of soup, fish, meat, vegetables, bread, and, for dessert, fresh fruit such as bananas, melons, oranges, apodillos or mangoes, according to the season.

(Signed) J. F. HENRY.  
Christiansted, March 21, 1921.

(The custom extends far beyond the Virgin, and is common enough in Europe. Breakfast as breaking the fast of the night is, indeed, a rule with plentiful exceptions.—This Editor.)

## ANI, ONCE CAPITAL OF ARMENIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The town of Ani, recently in the public eye as being the center of Bolshevik activities against the Armenians, is on the threshold of Armenia's most historic ground. About 25 miles to the east-south-east lies the site of a larger town, once the residence of the Armenian kings. And even now, hundreds of years after its final fall from greatness, the many ruins and the architectural excellence of the remains bespeak it as a center of life and culture of no mean order.

Ani (Anhicum), or rather the crumbling relic of its former glory, lies in the midst of the great central region of Transcaucasia, in a land of rocky ravines and sandy wastes. In its prosperous days it was surrounded by productive, well-cultivated land. Now it is practically a treeless waste.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
The Cathedral at Ani

with no living thing to be seen around save now and then a bird or lurking snake that has made its home among the weathering stones.

At the present day less a ruined city perhaps than a series of wonderful fragments, it is neglected alike by the Armenians themselves and by archaeologists. The Armenians are not to blame for their part. They have quite enough to do to live their harassed, everyday lives, without thinking of archaeological study. And yet this, the capital city of the Armenian kings, under whose sway Armenia attained the height of its greatness, is a site which should be conserved with the utmost care, for Armenia is the oldest Christian country in the world, King Tiridates having received the gospel from Gregory the Illuminator in the third century.

Piled heaps of stones mark the sites of former buildings. The effacing hand of centuries has obliterated the details of its streets. The drift of the sandy soil has covered many remains which would doubtless prove of great antiquarian interest, for the site has been uninhabited since 1819. The vestiges that even now survive are by no means insignificant. Great portions of the massive walls, faced with rectangular blocks of hewn stone, closely joined, still stand possibly as they were built by Sembat II in the tenth century. The principal gateway, with its flanking towers, later in date, showing sculptured decoration and an Armenian inscription above the pointed arch, is wonderfully well preserved.

A considerable building, thought to have been a portion of the royal palace, is also standing. It is a fine specimen of careful masonry and has a most elaborately decorated Saracenic doorway enriched with mosaic work in red and black. Most of the interior decoration, including the mosaic, has fallen away.

All the important buildings seem to have been of a fine pink volcanic stone that still retains its native beauty.

This quality adds materially to the charm of the several churches and other buildings that remain. There is the church of Gregory the Illuminator, a simple, rectangular building with polygonal cupola having a conical roof, and a remarkably graceful false arcading of slender double pillars surrounding the exterior. Adjoining are the ruins of a large porch ornately decorated in Saracenic style.

Of several small chapels that of St. Gregory (tenth century) is most worthy of remark, exhibiting a fusion of Byzantine and Gothic forms. The yawning portal of another church shows rich Saracenic decoration, while more than one mosque with characteristic ornament is still in fair preservation. The chief mosque looks down upon a ruined bridge of single span and is of pink and black masonry.

But undoubtedly the most interesting building is the cathedral, the largest and best preserved of all the buildings of Ani. Begun in 980 under Sembat II, it was finished in 1001 by the Armenian architect, Tiridates, celebrated as the restorer of Santa Sophia, Constantinople. Its simplicity of form is relieved by the false arcading on all four facades. The deep recesses on either side of the main door are a curious feature which is repeated at the apsidal end. The cupola, now only a broken drum, must at one time have been an imposing crown to the whole.

The most noteworthy fact about it is that the interior shows evidence of the eastern origin of "Gothic" forms. Its dome is supported by great composite piers of clustered pillars with plain capitals from which spring elegant pointed arches. These are Gothic features, although at the time when this church was built Romanesque was universal in the West. Not until after the first Crusade did such characteristics appear in European architecture. The whole building is of great architectural interest, and at the present time serves, in some measure, as a little museum. For within it are collected such sculptured fragments as are considered worthy of preservation by the cleric who acts as cicerone to the site.

### The Coin Divers

"Toss it over, ladies and gentlemen, a pickle, a dime, or a quarter, and watch me dive for it," was the call that greeted the ears of the passengers boarding the pleasure boat, Cabrillo, often repeated in the same tone with rising inflection on the last two words. No beggar was he, this sun and sea-browned lad sitting upright in the water of San Pedro harbor, retaining his balance and keeping aloft with scarcely perceptible motion of arms and legs, but a sturdy American boy, a son of California, inviting the passengers to pay a small fee for the privilege of viewing a well-executed exhibition of diving.

Collecting the fee was a very simple process; a coin tossed into the water would be immediately followed by the lad in a graceful turn in the necessary direction, a stroke, or two if the coin was a little distance away, and a headlong dive aided by a strong pull of the arms to give sufficient momentum to catch the coin before it reached the bottom of the harbor. Sometimes for a moment he would be lost to sight, but more often the sunlight on the water enabled us to see him follow and grasp the coin, turn slowly and rise to the surface, his eyes twinkling and a boyish grin showing appreciation of our applause as he shook the water from his curly black hair and pocketed the coin safely in his cheek.

As we entered Avalon Bay two hours later we found two old row-boats awaiting our arrival, each carrying two boys similar in appearance to the one who had so interested us at San Pedro, one to man the oars, the other to earn a little wage for both by his diving. However spectacular the latter proved himself, the oarsman had his part in the work, no small skill being required to change quickly the position of the boat and hold it steady while the diver made a well-calculated plunge in the direction the coin had taken in its descent.

## FREEDOM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The wood cannot hold the blackbird's song.  
Like the wind which comes and is fled away.  
The blackbird's song escapes to the sky:  
The wood cannot hold it, though the wood's high  
With fir trees and oak shutting out the day.  
Into the light it floats away  
From a tangle of bushes underneath,  
Ivy and moshetel are there,  
And over the maples everywhere  
Old man's beard makes his gray  
wreath.  
The blackbird's song floats up to the sky,  
The wood cannot hold the blackbird's song.

### Dawn

The utter silence seemed to grow less intense, faint gurglings ran along the beach, showing that the tide had turned and was now coming in, far back on the hill an owl cried plaintively to the departing night, and then as the darkness faded and merged into the soft gray light of early morn, a pale yellow spread over the eastern sky and grew steadily brighter. The night chorus of the frogs and crickets had long been hushed to silence, and now birds began to chirp, leaves rustled and twigs cracked here and there, two large sandhill cranes winged their way across the rosinosa of the dawn and alighted on the beach, the vague mass of the farther shore became discernible, and far out through the mouth of the harbor, beyond the vast stretches of the Gulf of Mexico the sun rose slowly above the horizon. The distant water sparkled golden and scarlet, and even the waves that washed the nearby shore carried some of the splendid colors of the sunrise.

The first bright shafts of light glided the tops of the tallest pines and touched the distant hilltop with splendor, all the birds sang the sweet melodies with which they greet the duties of each new day, and a squirrel scampered excitedly up an oak and barked thrice, started at his own temerity in venturing forth so early.

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## PROCEEDINGS IN CASE RELATING TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MANUAL

DETAILED REPORT OF  
DITTEMORE HEARINGComplete Record of Hearing on  
Motion by Trustees Under  
Mrs. Eddy's Will to With-  
draw From Stipulation

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The verbatim report of Wednesday's proceedings in the case of John V. Dittmore vs. Adam H. Dickey et al., published by The Christian Science Monitor to-day. Only a news item of this report was available for publication in Thursday morning's issue. The complete record reads as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF  
MASSACHUSETTS  
SUPERIOR JUDICIAL COURT  
Suffolk, ss. In Equity.

DITTEMORE v. DICKEY ET AL.  
BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BRALEY.  
Wednesday, April 15, 1921.

Appearances:  
William G. Thompson, Esq., for the plaintiff.  
Charles F. Choate, Jr., Esq., for the defendants.

MR. THOMPSON: We are ready for hearing, so far as there is any need of one. Your Honor assigned to-day to determine the question should be appointed master, we recommending Judge Dodge.

THE COURT: Mr. Choate wanted to try some issue of fact.

MR. THOMPSON: Since that time a motion has been filed by Mr. Choate to discharge the stipulation entered into a week ago, so that I do not know what has been done.

MR. NASH: Mr. Choate desires to be heard upon it when the case is reached upon the list.

THE COURT: I have reached it now; is he ready to be heard?

MR. NASH: Mr. Choate was anticipating this case would be heard at the second call.

THE COURT: He has no reason to anticipate it; I hear the cases as I come to them. You may have time to get him here.

THE COURT: Mr. Choate, before taking up this case I will hear you on your motion, which was in the Dittmore case, I think. It stood over, you may recall, until this morning. I understood from you there was some issue of fact on the petition that you wanted to determine.

MR. CHOATE: I thank your Honor for being willing to hear it now.

THE COURT: I will take it up now.

MR. CHOATE: I filed a motion to cancel the stipulation because there were certain matters I thought ought to be brought to your Honor's attention in the proper way which, when shown to your Honor, it might seem to you it was inadvisable for the court to take any action to interfere with the action of either party.

THE COURT: I will hear all you wish to say.

MR. CHOATE: The petitioner here, John V. Dittmore, was one of the Directors of the Christian Science Church and felt that his rights had been interfered with by the action of the other Directors in removing him from office. At the same time there exists a Board of Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will, which is made up of the five Directors and Mr. Fernald, who is not a Director. Mr. Fernald of Concord, New Hampshire. These Trustees, appointed to consider the trust under Mrs. Eddy's will, were appointed by the court in New Hampshire and they own the copyrights on Mrs. Eddy's books. These are entirely independent of and separate from the journals and other publications which are handled by the Trustees of the Publishing Society, who are the persons with whom the Directors of the Church are litigating certain questions which are now before the Supreme Court, which grew out of a contract between the Trustees under the will of Mrs. Eddy and the Trustees of the Publishing Society by which the Trustees of the Publishing Society are made agents of the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will to publish Mrs. Eddy's works which are covered by copyrights.

Now when the original bill was brought by the Trustees of the Publishing Society against the Directors and when Mr. Dittmore brought a bill against the Trustees, a stipulation was entered into in the following language: "Until the coming in of the master's report, or the further order of the Court, none of the defendants will take any action intended or tending to deprive the plaintiff of the occupancy of the rooms hitherto and now occupied by him under the claim alleged in the bill that he is one of the Christian Science Board of Directors in the building 236 Huntington Avenue, and that the plaintiff may retain, free from interference by the defendants or any of them, his books, papers, and other documents, whether belonging to him personally, or received by him as a Director, or by reason of the fact that he was a Director, and located in said rooms or elsewhere." A very limited stipulation which is clearly not affected by anything that is presented by the supplemental bill that is now filed.

Now the supplemental bill that is now filed refers in its first paragraph to the pending litigation and the fact it has been referred to a master and the master's report has come in and the case has been before the Supreme Court. Then it alleges that "in addition to the proceedings above mentioned, certain new facts have occurred vitally affecting the relief to which the plaintiff is entitled. Said new facts, together with certain facts not new but necessary to explain the legal significance of said new facts, are as follows, to wit: Then follows a paragraph stating that the defendants are Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will appointed by the Probate Court

of New Hampshire; that they are the legal owners of the copyrights on Mrs. Eddy's books including the copyright on the Manual of the First Church of Christ, Scientist; that they entered into a contract with the Trustees of the Publishing Society to publish these books including the Manual, and to the plaintiff a copy of the contract; then the bill alleges that the defendants requested the Christian Science Publishing Society Trustees to publish a new edition of the Manual, or new copies of the Manual for circulation, in substitution for the copies now outstanding. "In which new copies this plaintiff's name should be omitted from the list of 'Church Officers' and from the list of members of the Christian Science Board of Directors" printed in all outstanding copies of the Manual near the beginning thereof, as appears in the copy annexed to the bill herein and marked Exhibit 'C' and to substitute for the plaintiff's name as a Church Officer and member of said Board, the name of the defendant Annie M. Knott. Said Christian Science Publishing Society Trustees then objected to complying with said request on the ground that the question whether this plaintiff or Mrs. Knott was an officer of said Church and a member of said Board of Directors was in litigation, both in the present suit of Dittmore v. Dickey et al. This plaintiff also at that time protested against said request and objected on the same ground, and also on the ground that any such change pending the case would seriously alter the status quo in both said cases, and especially in the present case, to his disadvantage, and would tend to deprive this Court of jurisdiction over the subject matter of this suit, and on the ground that said defendants had no legal right either as trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will or otherwise to request or require said Publishing Society trustees to make said change." Then follow various allegations about the motives of the defendants in doing it. He says "in reality actuated solely by a desire to alter the status quo in the present case to the detriment of the plaintiff and to the advantage of Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon, and Knott in their capacity of parties defendant herein, and to diminish or destroy whatever benefit the plaintiff might obtain from a decision of the Full Bench in his favor on said exceptions, if the plaintiff should obtain such favorable decision, and also by a desire to injure the plaintiff's influence, reputation, and standing with the members of said Church and with all Christian Scientists." Then the bill alleges that the defendants, as Trustees under the will of Mrs. Eddy have voted to request the Trustees of the Publishing Society to publish the Manual with a list of the names of the officers which should include Mrs. Knott's name in place of Mr. Dittmore's name; that the plaintiff has protested against it and for a long time the Trustees of the Publishing Society have declined to acquiesce. Then the bill says: "Recently said Eastman, Ogden, and Fernalds—these are the Trustees of the Publishing Society—being unwilling to acquiesce in the misrepresentation of their motives by said defendants which they correctly foresaw would follow a further refusal to comply with said demand, and fearing that they would become involved in further litigation with said defendants if they continued to refuse compliance with said defendants' demands, consented to prepare a new edition or new copies of said Manual omitting this plaintiff's name as an Officer and Director of said Church, and have sent proof sheets of the same (which said defendants have approved) and are intending to print and publish such new copies to be circulated as aforesaid. A copy of said proof sheet is hereto annexed, and marked Exhibit 'C'."

"(g) The publication and circulation of such new copies of the Manual will cause irreparable injury and damage to the plaintiff for which there is no adequate remedy at law, and will greatly diminish the benefit which he would otherwise obtain from a decision of the full court, if the same should be favorable to him, and will in any event deprive him of that fair hearing and undisturbed adjudication of his rights to which he is both under the Constitution of the Commonwealth and as a matter of common justice entitled."

Now the answer which has been filed by the defendants admits the preliminary allegations of the bill and then avers: "These defendants as Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, own the copyright of Mrs. Eddy's books, including the Manual of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Said Manual, in its successive editions, states the names of the officers of said Church from time to time, including the names of the Christian Science Board of Directors. There is a great demand for copies of the Manual throughout the United States and elsewhere, especially from new members of said Church, which is known as The Mother Church, and has meant in the branch churches throughout the world. The sales of the Manual for 1919 and 1920 were in excess of 26,000 for each year."

The contract between the Trustees under the Will of Mrs. Eddy and the Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society, acting as the sole agents of the owners of the copyright, to publish in behalf of the owners all the works of Mrs. Eddy which may be taken in the matter because of the filing of the plaintiff's supplemental bill and the issuing of his order of notice.

5. The Trustees under the Will of Mrs. Eddy have consulted counsel from time to time as to their rights and as to the proper form of their votes and their requests to the Trustees of the Publishing Society. During the summer and autumn of 1920, before the arguments in the full court, the question of having page 21 of the Manual correspond with the

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6. Throughout their dealings with the matters involved in this supplemental bill these defendants have acted solely in the interest of their own advancement of Christian Science, and with a view that page 21 of the Church Manual shall truly state the records facts.

These defendants have received written communications from numerous branch churches and members of The Mother Church expressing their earnest conviction that the Manual ought to state the names of the directors as shown by the Church records.

They have specifically deny that they have been actuated by any desire to alter the status quo in the case of Dittmore v. Dickey or to destroy or diminish any benefit which the plaintiff may obtain from the decision of the full bench, if in his favor, or by any desire to injure the plaintiff's influence, reputation and standing with the members of The Mother Church and with all Christian Scientists, but say that if the plaintiff's name shall continue to be published as a member of the Board of Directors, indefinitely, it being by no means clear that a decision of the full bench in the cases already argued before it will settle the plaintiff's rights without a further hearing of evidence in Dittmore v. Dickey, then the plaintiff will continue to be falsely represented as a member of the Board of Directors and to retain his name in it until this question is settled as a final question between Mr. Dittmore and the Directors. If at any time it is established that he is a director, then the question whether he has right to have his name in the book can be properly raised; but if it is at best uncertain, I submit it is not at all established, that he has any right to have his name in the book at all, whether he is a director or not, it has seemed to us that it was a rather severe application of the rules of equity to require these defendants to go on publishing a thing which is contrary to the fact simply to protect an individual when the rights of a great many others and the interests of a great many other persons are involved. It is not quite as if the only persons who were interested or had rights or equities in this litigation were Mr. Dittmore on the one side and the five Directors, or the five persons who are Trustees under the will of Mrs. Eddy on the other side. These books are published for the benefit of all Christian Scientists and for the benefit of all congregations of Christian Science Churches. They are entitled to know who are the persons who are conducting the affairs of their Church, and the fact is indubitable that Mrs. Knott and not Mr. Dittmore is occupying that position, and as far as the directors have authority, is exercising that authority.

therefore, no exigency which existed when the plaintiff pressed here for an injunction.

In the second place we submit there isn't any injury that is likely to come to the plaintiff if the defendants, including the Trustees of the Publishing Society, should be left to their own devices. It certainly does not affect the jurisdiction of the court to determine his legal right to the



## CHANGE IN FOREIGN POLICY ADVOCATED

Henry Lane Wilson Charges That Distrust Was Aroused by the Last Administration—Justice and Firmness Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BALTIMORE, Maryland—An appeal for a foreign policy which is "consistent, undeviating and founded on the solid rock of justice," especially with regard to Central America and South America, was made by Henry Lane Wilson, former United States Ambassador to Mexico, before the National Civil Service Reform League here last night.

"In the treatment of Latin-American affairs all precedent and all practical considerations governing our relations with the South American republics were thrown to the wind by the last Administration, and a policy of mischievous and dangerous activity and interference, ranging entirely outside of the normal interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, was inaugurated. Without authority from any diplomatic convention, in defiance of the precedents established by Democratic presidents, a policy toward Mexico was announced with a blare of trumpets and with magnificent disregard of the rules of diplomatic procedure and of the advice of all competent authorities on the Mexican question.

Intermittent Intervention  
"An unwise and vigorous policy placed this nation in a false and ridiculous position before the world, and aroused the suspicion and distrust of all Latin-America. It brought about the sacrifice of thousands upon thousands of human lives, the injury of American interests and trade in Mexico, and created a situation which fosters a continuance of abnormal conditions in that country, and intermittent and irritating intervention in Mexican affairs, with no resulting benefit to us, but leaving a heritage of hatred to unborn Mexican generations.

"Nor has the Wilson policy toward Haiti, Nicaragua and Colombia been worthy of the highest interests and best traditions of this country, nor can it bring any other harvest than one of hatred and suspicion through all Latin-America. Over Haiti we have assumed more than a protectorate, and not only have we asserted control there, but we have assumed that direct responsibility to the world which should be assumed only by a sovereign power. In Nicaragua we have virtually seized a canal route and a coal station, and have been maintaining an armed force within its boundaries; with Colombia, the Wilson Administration has played evident politics, attempting to discredit the great and useful work of Theodore Roosevelt, under the guise of reparatory and pecuniary justice; we overthrew the Government of Costa Rica and in Guatemala maintained an abominable tyrant in power.

Monroe Doctrine Commended  
"The Monroe Doctrine, in its original conception, was a wise provision against the establishment in this hemisphere of European institutions repugnant to a democratic form of government. The doctrine, as interpreted at the time of its utterance, served a useful purpose, and to it we doubtless owe the absolute supremacy of the democratic idea in this hemisphere.

"That the Monroe Doctrine, as originally conceived and interpreted, should be maintained by this government, still remains true, but of the exaggerated thing, the monstrous creation which, in the interpretation of the last Administration, served as an excuse and a pretext for meddling interference in the affairs of every Latin-American nation, led to the employment of our fleets and armies and to a truculent and offensive air in our diplomacy, there should be no abiding place.

"The Monroe Doctrine as interpreted by the last Administration is a thing hateful to all Americans, and its assertion is agreeable neither to them nor to Europe. Confining ourselves to the earlier and simpler Monroe Doctrine, our further relations with Latin-America should be precisely those of any other nation. No over-turnings of governments with American arms or by collusion with rebels against regularly constituted ones; no interference in the domestic affairs of the greatest or the smallest of these republics; their absolute responsibility as sovereign nations in their obligations to other sovereign nations and the right of enforcement of these obligations to be recognized; their duties and responsibilities to us should cease with the performance of the guarantee for our absolute equality in commercial privileges and the protection of the lives and property of our citizens.

"Today we have only a moderate part in the commerce of Latin-America, and politically we are regarded with suspicion and distrust.

Our Great  
Sample Sale  
Begins  
Monday, April 18  
Frank & Seder  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The abandonment of the exaggerated interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine will lead to the recrudescence of our commerce, if legislation is enacted in encouragement of an American merchant marine, and to a rapid dispersal of the doubts and suspicions which infest the political atmosphere.

"What our attitude toward Europe should be was defined by those greater than we, who have gone before, and as the years go by the great benefits resulting from adherence to the wise advice of the fathers of the republic become every day more evident. In our attitude toward Europe we cannot or should not assume a position of diplomatic isolation. We may not intermeddle, we may not intrude, we may not protest except where our own interests are threatened; but in the cause of peace, in the cause of scientific, humanitarian and commercial movements, we may exert a beneficent though guarded influence. The lines of our attitude toward Europe ought to be sharply drawn, because, as we have experienced, the power of this government sometimes falls into hands not respectful of traditions, but swallowed up in a sea of self-appreciation and preconceived theories.

Asiatic Immigration  
"Our policy toward the Oriental nations dividing the control of the Pacific with us should be fixed, undeviating and just," said Mr. Wilson. "The great and disturbing problem of Asiatic immigration should be met by the enactment of rigid immigration laws applicable equally to all the nations of the world, which, not falling within special hardship on Europe, will preserve the integrity of our race, the dignity of labor and a comprehension of the spirit and the law of our institutions. The open door to the commerce of China and her territorial integrity should be maintained firmly and vigorously.

"As this nation owes its prosperity and founds its hopes upon well-paid labor and a fruitful commerce, our policy should be always directed to subserve their interests and our diplomacy should be sustained by legislation beneficial and encouraging to commerce in contrast with the stupid and provincial tendency of the past. American life and property should be protected by this government wherever they are threatened abroad.

"With the observance of a foreign policy just and firm, administered by officers of training, integrity and ability, and supplemented by legislation designed to aid, not to hamper, the wings of commerce, our trade with all the world will grow by leaps and bounds, our political importance will grow stronger and stronger, and our national boundaries will expand on contiguous lines from the laws of normal growth and the pressure of population; nor fleets nor armies will be needed to ravish from the weak and indolent their territories, but wise laws, a beneficent policy, the exercise of unflinching justice will spread our domains, peacefully and quietly."

## NOMINATIONS TO BE ACTED ON BY SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two of the most important appointments under the Harding Administration will in all probability be acted on by the United States Senate today. These two are George Harvey, nominated by President Harding for Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Myron T. Herrick, nominated for Ambassador to France. A meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee for this morning was called by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The first thing before the committee will be the pending nomination. No opposition is anticipated and immediate confirmation is looked for.

Senator Lodge said yesterday that no plans had been made to discuss the Knox peace resolution. Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the author of the resolution, is out of town, and the probability is that the peace declaration will lie over for a few days. It has no controversial features, however, and there will be no difficulty in having it before the Senate when the Colombian Treaty is disposed of.

NEW AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AMHERST, Massachusetts—A new agricultural college to be erected at Maraván, Turkey, in connection with Anatolia College, which is maintained by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, may be patterned after the Massachusetts Agricultural College here. Dr. Dana K. Gatchell, of the Anatolia faculty, recently visited the college, inspected the various departments and discussed matters of curriculum and equipment.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Gossard Corsets

If you are not already acquainted with the many merits of these front-lacing corsets be sure to ask about Gossard's the next time you come to this store. You'll be surprised at the number of models in the Gossard make. You'll find them comfortable, supple and durable. They are made in coutil, fancy baliste, and brocade in either pink or white. Priced from \$3.50 to \$20.35.

—Crescent, Third Floor.

## STATES ACT ON LIQUOR CODES

Favorable Action Expected in Massachusetts on Law to Harmonize Statutes With Provisions of Volstead Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Favorable report is expected within a few days on the bill which carries a redraft of the prohibition enforcement laws of Massachusetts, harmonizing them with the national act and providing logical legal machinery for carrying out the law of the United States. The measure is now in the hands of a subcommittee on Legal Affairs, and is in the process of being finally prepared for report by the subcommittee. The act, it is believed, will be referred to the General Court substantially in the form in which it was filed by William A. Kneeland as counsel for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, slight compromises having been made on minor sections.

It has been charged that, in varying degrees, the proposed new prohibition laws exceed the scope of the Volstead act. The bill, in fact, was drafted with the single object of providing conformity with national law and of removing inconsistencies of enforcement provisions, thus setting up a state machinery able to efficiently cooperate with national forces in assuring obedience to law. As such, the state act has drawn upon the Volstead act, but it is definitely pointed out, does not in any way seek to exceed the national law.

In many states where prohibition was a local fact before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment, enforcement codes exceedingly more drastic than the Volstead act are in force. In Maine this point has recently been at issue, with the result that the more embracing state law, passed before national prohibition, has been sustained. Enforcement codes, more far-reaching than the proposed Massachusetts act, it is pointed out, have just been enacted in New York and New Jersey, the latter State repealing its interpretation of "intoxicating liquor" and going to the other extreme for enforcement. Pennsylvania is at work on a code and Wisconsin, formerly stronghold of brewing, has acted for enforcement of the law.

Inasmuch as the Massachusetts laws have recently been through a process of recodification, the redrafted bill was introduced as a substitute for the present chapter on liquor statutes. It was framed to eliminate certain sections of this chapter as recodified which are inconsistent with simplicity and economy, and was conceded by the opposition at the hearing held in March to be an unobjectionable and comprehensive document. The act vests the power of enforcement with the Department of Public Safety, thus drawing on a trained organization and eliminating duplication of enforcement machinery.

One of the main difficulties of the liquor laws as they now stand on the statute books is explained as the inextricable way in which the unconstitutional initiative act of 1920, better known as "the 27 1/2 per cent beer law," is woven into the existing chapter. Furthermore, the present laws prohibit only the sale of intoxicating liquors and do not touch upon the questions of manufacture or transportation. As is pointed out by Mr. Kneeland in a brief submitted to the legislative committee shortly after the hearing, the necessity for substitution for the existing chapter is apparent, and the draft was made with this in view combining "the pertinent provisions of the National Prohibition Act with the existing Massachusetts law."

TOLL BRIDGE ABOLISHED  
CONCORD, New Hampshire—The House of Representatives reconsidered

## —stainless

The New Cutlery Steel  
"NEITHER RUSTS, STAINS OR TARNISHES"

HIS novel line appeals to the Housewife because it is a genuine labor-saver; to the retailer because it is a splendid "leader"; to the Hotel and Restaurant man because it removes one of his big problems of scouring and grinding.

Silverware and Housefurnishing Dept.

Boggs & Buhl  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Awnings

Awnings made now may be hung later, when the weather demands them, without the last minute rush. Phone Court 3000 and a man will call with samples, take measurements, and furnish estimates of the cost.

Window shades and slip covers may also be ordered now.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS  
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by C. A. Weeks  
Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith

Minister without Portfolio in British Columbia and first woman to attain cabinet rank in Canada.

Mrs. Smith came into world prominence through the singular event of being elected to a seat in the provincial House of Parliament of British Columbia formerly held by her husband, Ralph Smith, M. P. and Minister of Finance. This election also made her the first woman in the history of Canada to sit in a House of Parliament, and the only one ever to occupy her husband's seat.

Following this in the next three years she was twice reelected, the last time in December, 1920, by the largest majority ever given a candidate in provincial history. Immediately following this the government's Cabinet nominated her as Speaker of the House, but at the last moment before the House opened she declined, as this would have hampered her politically. A month later she was appointed to the position of Cabinet Minister. Since beginning her career she has sponsored some very advanced legislation in aid of women, such as minimum wage laws and "Mother's Pension Bill," and is now one of the Board of Canadian Council of Immigration superintending the bringing in of British women into Canada and their distribution.

PRESIDENT HARDING ACCEPTS  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Honorary presidency of the National United Americans, founded to conduct a nation-wide campaign for Americanization, has been accepted by President Harding. Charles M. Schwab is active president.

EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP WON  
NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts—Miss Helen J. Pierce, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, class of 1921 of Smith College has won the exchange fellowship in Spanish. The exchange is with Residencia de Estudiantes in Madrid.

## NEED POINTED OUT OF FOREIGN MARKET

Local Demand Not Sufficient, Says William C. Redfield, to Take Up the Products of the United States Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—"The foreign trade problem is not a foreign problem at all," said William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, before the New York Board of Trade and Transportation this week. "The products of every continent are needed by each of us every day," he said.

Practically every product of the United States was being produced at a loss under present conditions, as the local demand was not sufficient to take the product of the farms, mines and factories. In spite of the organization of a copper export association with a capital of \$10,000,000, the mines throughout the United States were operating on half time or less. Cotton was accumulating all through the south, as the demand in the local markets could take care of only 60 per cent. As a result of the situation in regard to wheat and corn, the farmer was not appreciating how intimately foreign trade is related to his own market, how the price of wheat at the markets of the world affected his ownership of a piano or a Victrola. In the oil markets, many wells were disposing of only about 40 per cent of their output, the balance going into tanks, while others were doing better through the establishment of markets in China and Japan.

World's Debt to United States  
It was necessary for the United States to place at least 20 to 25 per cent of our total production into foreign trade to make a profit. At the present time, the largest customers were cut off by monetary conditions. In the harbors of New York and the great South American ports, the ships and docks were piled with goods which cannot be paid for under present conditions, while similar conditions prevailed in Europe. The present basis of credit, which had been demanded successfully in the past, could now be obtained, though Europe had an ultimate basis of credit, workers, soil and factories. The world owed to the United States about \$15,000,000,000, which could not be paid until it had been earned. It became necessary to sell still more to those who could not pay what they already owed "for our own sake, so that these sources of credit may be utilized to the utmost."

"Long term finance corporations are no new thing," said Mr. Redfield, "for there are a number who have operated

successfully in London, earning from 5 to 10 per cent. But our present tools of trade cannot take care of that situation. Long term credits and long term liabilities are inseparable, and our present financial organizations cannot give them.

Foreign Trade Financing Corporation  
"Only recently a proposition was made to finance a business in Rumania, supported by the National Bank of Rumania's guarantee, but it had to be refused because it involved a two years' credit. It was necessary to organize new methods, and the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation was the result. Already applications had been made to finance operations in the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere. A request to finance a railroad in the southeast of Europe had been made, the management to be 75 per cent American, backed by the bonds of the nation, supported by five banks, and with a pledge of the revenues of two great Mediterranean ports. The purchasing agent was to be an American corporation. Unless some steps could be taken to finance this, the opportunity would be lost. Even if this corporation were successful, the problem would not be fully met, as a recent estimate placed the total credit frozen as a result of this condition at from \$3,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000, while the total loaning power of the new corporation would be only about \$1,500,000,000, and it would be necessary to insure safety by a long average, with a great variety of risks. The power of review of the Federal Reserve Board would also protect the investor."

## CHICAGO TO PROPOSE FEDERAL BUDGET LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Introduction of a budget system into the national Administration will be advocated by the delegation from the Chicago Association of Commerce at the ninth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Atlantic City, New Jersey, April 27 to 29. The resolution to be introduced at the meeting is as follows:

"Whereas, at the present time there is a crying need for national economy and efficiency, and a national budget rightly used will contribute to that end; Therefore, be it resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States reaffirm its stand for a national budget system favoring the passage of a national budget law and urge upon the national Administration that cooperation of departments which will make such a budget system effective in the largest measure."

LEGISLATURE PROTECTS FLAG  
ALBANY, New York—A bill to prohibit the use of national and state flags as receptacles for the collection of money in campaign fund drives was passed by the Assembly yesterday.

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

## E. T. SLATTERY CO.

Tremont Street, Opposite Boston Common

## Babies' Hand-made Dresses At Half Price and Less

THIS was not only a special purchase of children's dresses, gertudes and drawers, but the largest purchase of the kind ever made by us. The garments are all hand-made and hand-embroidered. They have a fineness and a daintiness not to be expected at the prices.

The values are extraordinary! In a telegram confirming the order, the manufacturer, the largest in the United States, said, that the concessions were "the most extraordinary ever made by us." The prices are less than half those prevailing a year ago.

The dress and Gertrude sizes range from the very smallest up to 2 years.



## Babies' Dresses and Gertrudes

Hand-made, hand-embroidered dresses and gertudes for tots up to two years; dainty embroidered designs. Dresses with or without yokes, gertudes with ruffles or scalloped hems. 3.00

## Babies' Long and Short Dresses

Hand-made and hand-embroidered long dresses and short dresses, for new babies up to two years. One model has turn-down collar and cuffs, another a yoke formed of clustered pin tucks. 3.50

## Hand-Made Drawers

Knickerbocker drawers with hand-scalloped ruffles, inserted with narrow beading; 2 to 12 years. 1.95

## Sample Dresses

Small lot of sample long dresses, hand-made and hand-embroidered. Regularly 6.00 to 20.00. Special 4.00 to 13.50

Infants' Section—Third Floor, Annex

The Time to Store All Furs Is Now

BOSTON, 11



## FACING THE MENACE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Hope of Cooperation With British Trade Unions Is Expressed so That Industry Can Be Responsible for Own Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—The problem of unemployment is occupying a foremost position in the attention of the British press, and of the politicians and publicists. And not without adequate reason. For the consequences of unemployment are seen, not only in the gradual lowering of morale of the workers, but also in matters of international relations and high politics. Who can predict the ultimate effect of the hunger of industry for foreign markets in the leading countries? Who can guarantee that this hunger will not be sated in war?

Several methods of treating the evil are being put forward. That policy known as unemployment insurance is the least effective of these. It is, in fact, not a preventive, but merely a palliative. Insurance cannot abolish, it can only soften the hardships of unemployment. It is interesting to note, however, that at the present time a number of Whitley councils and other joint committees are considering the question of contracting-out of the general scheme under the act of last year.

Cooperating with Unions  
Needless to say, trades in which there is already much unemployment have little inducement to follow this course. In such cases it is to be hoped that, despite the present depression in trade, the employers will adopt the plan of cooperating with the trade unions in devising a supplementary scheme to that of the government, so that the industry would take over the responsibility for its own unemployed. Though this would mean a financial burden on the employers, it would be a valuable help to the smoothing of industrial relations and the increase of output. In trades where contracting-out is likely the suggestion has been put forward that the employers' contribution to the unemployment fund should depend on the amount of benefits being drawn—that is, on the amount of unemployment in the industry.

This would have important consequences. It would offer the employer the inducement, if he could reduce unemployment, of saving part or the whole of his contribution, and so give him a continuous incentive to do everything in his power to regularize employment. In this way unemployment might become a preventive.

Mr. Braithwaite's Idea  
A remarkable extension and modification of this plan is the scheme proposed by the Lord Mayor of Leeds (Mr. Braithwaite). His idea is that a new atmosphere is needed in industrial relations, and this atmosphere will be produced by adapting the Whitley councils so that they may become the machinery of a new organization for industry. Each industry, through its own joint committee will fix the selling price of its goods after carefully costing the materials and processes. The various proportions to be allowed for profit, overhead charges and other items, including labor, will be definitely fixed in each trade. Whatever the volume of production the percentage taken by labor will be the same—a direct incentive to increased production. To guard the worker against bad times a fund must be created which must be used, in conjunction with the help of the government, to finance the industry so that the labor can be employed in making to stock. In normal times, the selling price being fixed, the employer, like the worker, has to rely on turnover for his profit.

The solution proposed by Austin Hopkinson is in harmony with the ideas with which his name has become associated. He points out that the British manufacturer cannot sell his goods abroad because they cost more than people abroad are prepared to pay for them. The cost of manufacture must be reduced. Unemployment is a symptom of excessive profits and excessively high wages. The real problem, he says, is: how to induce people to accept a lower remuneration for their services without the greatest political and industrial upset known.

Refusing Large Profits  
Mr. Hopkinson maintains that it is the duty of every one who is in a position to lead in industry to refuse to take large profits and to endeavor in every way to cut his own personal expenditure so as to show those whom he employs that the suffering which is inevitable in their case is a suffering which he is willing to share. Whatever may be said for or against this self-sacrificing solution of the problem, at any rate credit must be given to its author for consistency and a willingness to put his own proposals into practice.

The most far-reaching scheme for dealing with unemployment, and also with the whole social problem, is, however, that promulgated by Major Douglas (and Mr. Orage) in the book "Credit-Power and Democracy." Our industrial system, they contend, is characterized by a tremendous increase in the capacity to produce, side by side with a deficiency in the purchasing power necessary to consume the product. This is due to the fact that purchasing power is not distributed at the same rate as we develop producing power. Credit should be issued, based on the productive power of the community, with the object of so reducing prices that a

great demand would be at once set in motion, which in turn would be followed by a resumption of the wheels of industry and the absorption of the unemployed into reproductive industry.

It is not the purpose of this article to go into any of the above proposals in detail. Suffice it to point out that each is brought forward by sincere and able men of affairs, and that the very existence of such plans and the discussion they are arousing cannot but be of good omen for a beneficent solution of the grave menace of unemployment.

## PRINCE GETS A GIFT FROM SCOTTISH LODGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—On the occasion of his recent visit to Scotland, the Prince of Wales, No. 426, when Sir Frederick Lobnitz and John McGregor presented him with a copy of the original charter of the lodge which was founded in 1777. This charter was lost after it had lapsed in 1837, but it was recovered in a somewhat romantic fashion at the back of an old picture while the Masonic Hall was undergoing renovation a number of years ago. The number of the lodge when it was founded was 193. This was changed to 146 when the charter lapsed in 1837 and the lodge was reconstituted as No. 426 in 1863. As the recent quarterly convocation of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland it was intimated that the income of the general fund for the past quarter was more than £1000 in excess of the expenditure, while the income of the benevolent fund was over £134 in excess of outgoings. The Earl of Cassillis was re-elected First Grand Principal and in returning thanks intimated that he intends to retire at the expiration of this year's term of office.

The Earl of Cassillis has just consecrated the Lamp of Lothian Chapter, No. 488, at Haddington. In past years the only Royal Arch chapter established in East Lothian was at North Berwick and in this chapter many Freemasons from various lodges in the county have received exaltation. The feeling has frequently been expressed that it would only be in keeping with the long Masonic traditions of the county town that there should be a Royal Arch chapter in Haddington. This desire took concrete shape in 1920 when Bailie Main brought the matter before the members of Lodge St. John, No. 57, Kilwinning and received encouraging support.

St. James Lodge, Dufftown, has just celebrated the centenary of its foundation, when Major Cooper, of Keith, deputy provincial grand master, presided. The R. W. M. Thomas Guild, gave a brief résumé of the lodge's work from 1819 to 1921. He stated that during that time more than 2040 members had been initiated. The first member of the lodge was John Watt, factor to the Earl of Fife and the Earl of Fife was appointed honorary master of the lodge.

Joseph Inglis has consecrated the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles Lodge, No. 1253, of which Colonel Arch. Young has been installed master. The new lodge starts off with a membership of 70 or 80 and many applications for initiation have been received.

William Adamson, member of Parliament for West Fife, in opening a Masonic hall in aid of the building fund of Lodge Ballingry, for the erection of a Masonic hall for the lodge, eulogized the encouragement of home life, and said one of the principal features of the Masons seemed to be aiding charity, both inside and outside the craft. He commended the lodge on the courage displayed by launching out and providing themselves with a home, although they had been in existence for only two years.

## AUSTRALIA TO PERMIT NO JAPANESE DUMPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—J. B. Sutor, New South Wales' Trade Commissioner in the East, has reported to this state government that a big dumping scheme to relieve trade congestion is being considered in Japan, and Australia will probably receive special attention.

In the new tariff bill, which will come before the Federal Parliament in a short time, there will be clauses to prevent dumping in Australia. At present the Australian Industries Preservation Act is a safeguard. So far attempts at dumping goods into Australia, in quantities sufficient to affect local manufactures, have been stopped in time.

Mr. Sutor says in his report that while Japan seems to be taking every precaution against an influx of foreign goods, she is contemplating putting into operation a dumping scheme designed by the governor of the Bank of Japan. The decline of exports due to the decrease of purchasing power abroad, has forced Japan to see how her economic situation can be quickly restored.

The J. L. Hudson Co.  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
CORRECT NEW SHOES IF YOU RIDE IN THE WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP  
Many new styles have arrived from the East, Eastern manufacturers that are up to Hudson standard in quality and style and consistent with the Hudson policy of reasonable prices.  
FOR RIDING—Black and tan Russia calf-skin with medium high military heel and English toe. The Russian ankle, somewhat larger than the ordinary riding shoe, with a fine calf and kid skin lined, \$22.50.  
A SPIKE-LESS GOLF BROGUE—Composition rubber soles and heels. The ball strap is decorative and keeps the shoe in shape. Dark brown, full welted calf, \$22.50.  
COOL GOLF SHOES—Made of light weight porous leather—buff colored smoked horse hide with dark brown toe cap and instep strap of calf-skin. \$19.  
Other new styles at moderate prices.  
Hudson—Fourth Floor—Woodward Ave. Building

## ANIMUS AGAINST GERMANY DENIED

Though French Friendship With Germany May Always Be Difficult It Is Hoped Later on to Cooperate Again

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.  
PARIS, France.—The French authorities—the Quai d'Orsay, for which Mr. Briand is responsible, in particular—have lately been extremely anxious to deny the frequent charges of imperialism, of military ambitions, and of reactionary sentiments that are often alleged against them. The policy pursued by France has indeed on some occasions lent color to these charges. Recently the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was invited to the Quai d'Orsay to receive a distinct and definite assurance that in no circumstances did France desire, for example, to break up Germany.

Mr. Briand denies emphatically that this was the intention which inspired the selection of a customs cordon between occupied and unoccupied Germany as one of the methods of punishment. Later, in conversation with a Frenchman who is particularly qualified to express French views, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor received an explanation of the apparent animus against Germany that has puzzled many people in England and the United States. He was told that although "it will always be difficult for us to become friendly with Germany, we have every hope of coming to agreements later on and of cooperating with Germany for our mutual profit."

Disruption Impossible  
"No responsible person in his heart wants to break up Germany," said this Frenchman to whom have been attributed the most violent views, "or to continue to humiliate Germany. In the first place the destruction of Germany is probably impossible. In the second place we realize that we have to live in the same world as the Germans and that a policy sheer anti-Germanism will only have the effect of consolidating Germany and of eventually bringing about another clash."

"Everybody of common sense sees that if a certain nationalist and militarist temper is hardened among the German people the prospect of war will be very high. Everybody realizes that whatever measures we take we cannot be sure that the circumstances will be so favorable for France as in the last war. Germany is a large and efficient nation. We cannot afford to be perpetual enemies."

"But on the other hand, although this is our ultimate aim, we are bound to have at this moment two preoccupations. The first is to obtain from Germany the largest possible measure of reparations. The second is to take such steps as will ward off any possibility of revanche in the near future. Now with regard to reparations—whatever may be said in public it is not conceivable of course that Germany will continue to pay for 42 years. Besides it is not 30, 35, or 40 years' time that France wants the money. She wants it now. She has to balance her budgets. She has to repair the ravaged regions of the north. She has pensions to pay. She has a large external and internal debt."

Coercion Necessary  
"Without help the financial position is indeed not pleasant to contemplate. Some gloomy things have been said by well-known senators and deputies. But we are assured that this help will be forthcoming. Our external debt if not canceled will be at least consolidated in long-term funds. We rely on Germany making considerable restitution."

"She will, we are persuaded, do this in a space of time that may seem almost incredible. She may not get rid of her total debt toward the world but some German liabilities will be absorbed into the world's common funds. Great loans may be emitted. The whole question lies in the possibility of mobilizing our credits on Germany. But be it remarked that Germany will do nothing unless she is obliged to do it. She must be forced to pay or to give such guarantees of payment that the bankers of the world will discount the payment in advance. It is hardly possible to argue that Germany has shown good faith. She is not likely to show good faith unless she is coerced."

"That is why a policy of coercion is necessary. For its success it depends upon the unity of the Allies. Germany will doubtless seek every means of evading the necessity of payment. If we do not show a firm front nothing will come to us. But on the contrary if we show that firm front I think it is certain that we shall obtain very substantial sums."

German Schemes Prepared  
"For two years we have been making little progress. But it must not

be supposed that no plans exist. They exist, and all on the German side. There are in the drawers of the German bureaux many schemes. The problem has been studied. Plans have been drawn up. They are graduated. They are on an ascending scale. They successively give higher degrees of satisfaction. When the drawers are unlocked the Germans will produce first one and then another and afterward a third plan. They will give only what they feel they are compelled to give. The pressure that we can put upon them is therefore a matter of great importance."

"When the skirmishing is over Germany will then seek to free herself in the shortest possible period. In reality the shorter the period the better we shall be pleased. It is also important to prevent any growth of militarism in Germany. At all costs until she has fulfilled her obligation Germany must be kept down. France, in consequence of her geographical position, has always the fear of an attack coming from her neighbor. In the long run our safety depends on the true democratization of Germany. That is what we must hope for and indeed work for."

Outlook Not Unfavorable  
"Our national and our financial safety—these are the two objects that we are obliged to keep constantly in mind. The time element comes into our problem, and when the moment is ripe there will be a genuine possibility of some sort of rapprochement that will make of France and Germany good neighbors. The outlook, then, is not at all unfavorable."

If the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor were at liberty to disclose the name of the man who expressed these sentiments it would be doubtless received with some surprise. Politics in these days are complicated by the fact that statesmen feel compelled to express certain opinions in public, knowing that they will be judged by their fellow politicians, the great public, and their adversaries in another country; and accordingly they conceal the common sense that really dictates the hidden policy behind their public policy.

## TRADE UNIONISM GROWING RAPIDLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
GENEVA, Switzerland.—The International Labor Office in Geneva has recently published in its series of "Studies and Documents" a census of the growth of trade unionism from 1910 to 1919, in the various countries of the world, excepting Russia, concerning which no exact information is obtainable, and China, Japan and India, where the unions are as yet but little developed. In nearly every case the statistics are based on returns voluntarily made by the trade unions to their governments.

From these returns it appears that in 20 countries the membership at the end of 1910 was 10,835,000; it rose by the end of 1914 to 13,222,000, and by the close of 1919 had reached 32,680,000. At the beginning of 1920, therefore, the total membership was three times as great as in 1910, and twice as great as at the end of 1913 just before the war.

During the war trade unionism received a check, especially in the belligerent countries. The decline was especially great in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Czechoslovakia, but in all these countries the numbers began to increase again in 1917. The end of the year 1919 saw a phenomenal increase, especially in the central European states. For European countries only, the membership at the end of 1919 may be put at 26,000,000 at least, as compared with about 8,500,000 at the end of 1910.

Of the total membership of 32,680,000 shown above, it is interesting to note that for five of these countries, namely, the United Kingdom, Germany, United States of America, France and Italy, the total membership in 1919 amounted to a little over 27,000,000, leaving 5,000,000 for the remaining 15 countries.

## BRITISH MANDATE OPPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.  
BEIRUT, Syria.—Jamli Bey El-Ninasi, delegate of the High Commission of Mesopotamia, has sent a dispatch to the League of Nations, in which he declared that approbation of the British mandate over Mesopotamia would be in opposition to the desires of the people.

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## IRISH LINEN TRADE AND THE BOYCOTT

Decline Is Over 60 Per Cent and the Loss Has Fallen Particularly Heavily Upon Belfast

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A recent meeting of the Rotary Club was made the occasion for some important pronouncements on the state of Ireland. Lord Midleton proposed that with a view to peace, a body composed mainly of commercial men and ecclesiastics should meet an authorized representative of the British Government, to consider what was the maximum the government would give and what the least the extremists would accept. He called attention to the fact that Ireland was a better trade customer of Great Britain than Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Japan all put together. Before the war Ireland's exports represented £135,000,000. Out of every £5 done between Great Britain and her colonies Ireland did £2 worth of it. It was customary, Lord Midleton said, to say that Ireland was not suffering from the war, although her revenue had gone up from £12,000,000 in 1914 to £48,000,000 in 1920. It was true her trade had advanced from £50,000,000 to £336,000,000 but that did not represent any increase in the volume of the trade. On the contrary, it was less. The vulnerability of Irish trade should not be lost sight of. There were competitors in Argentina, Australia, and Canada, all of them with freights greatly reduced in the past years, and Lord Midleton advised that whatever happened in the past, they should see that nothing was allowed to come between them and their best customer in the future.

Slump in Linen Industry  
The latest trade reports show that the slump in the linen industry is alarming, and that it has suffered considerably more in Ireland than in Great Britain since pre-war years. In February this year, only 1,930,000 square yards were exported from Ireland as against 7,000,000 in February last year which represented a monetary loss on the month of about £28,000. About 17,000,000 square yards was the figure for February, 1913. Although last year also showed an immense decrease on pre-war years the trade was more than five and a half times the trade of the present year. From January to February this year 42 per cent of the linen workers were discharged in Ireland, and 10 per cent in England; and there was a decrease of 46 per cent in wages in Ireland, and 18 per cent in England. The total decline in the linen trade is over 60 per cent, a loss which falls heavily on Ireland, and particularly on Belfast which is now beginning to realize that the boycott of one of its principal industries is no longer an empty threat.

Goods consigned to southern destinations are continually being confiscated, or returned to sender, and the premises of traders suspected of dealing in them are now being raided and deprived of their ledgers and business documents. Agents representing Belfast firms have been kidnapped by Irish Volunteers but were subsequently released nothing the worse for their experience.

Boycott Encouraged  
Even in Tyrone, one of the six Carletonian counties, the boycott is encouraged. At a recent meeting of the Omagh Ayilum Board a resolution was passed that no tenders would be accepted from merchants unless they signed an undertaking that the goods to be supplied would not be purchased, directly or indirectly, in Belfast. Dublin.

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lin Castle is now reporting officially the boycotting incidents as "outrages" and a section of the press calls attention to the fact that the expulsion from their homes and their employment, and the persecution of Belfast Roman Catholics, were never chronicled in that list.

The Tashmon of the Moore & MacCormack lines of steamers, trading between American and Irish ports, recently left Dublin carrying only a cargo of sand ballast. The present condition of Ireland accounts in some measure for this apparent lack of enterprise. The direct trade route between America and Ireland opens up countless opportunities and Irish manufacturers must turn their serious attention to this subject if they wish to win back foreign trade for Irish goods. Last year Ireland's direct import trade from foreign countries amounted in value to £42,000,000 and her direct export trade to £1,555,000. In other words ships from foreign ports brought about 28 times the quantity of goods that they carried back, and it is feared that the Tashmon is not the only ship which has made a profitless return journey.

The annual report of the United Kingdom Alliance on the drink statistics show that in 1920, £80,000,000 more was spent on alcohol in the United Kingdom than in 1919, and that the increase was not solely due to the rise in the price of alcohol, for the consumption was actually higher in 1920 than in the previous year. While £7 12s. per head were spent in Ireland during the year, £10 7s. 8d. and £9 3s. 10d. were spent in England and Scotland respectively. But Ireland alone spent, last year, £24,000,000 on drink, of which £14,250,000 went direct to the British Treasury in the form of taxation.

## CAMBRIDGE'S OFFER OF "WOMEN'S DEGREES"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMBRIDGE, England.—It would seem that some of the opponents of the admission of women to Cambridge are weakening. Fifty-two of those who supported the proposal, that the women's colleges should unite and form an entirely feminine university, have now made a modified proposal. Several of them, indeed, have announced that they will vote against their original proposal. These now suggest that they are willing to confer degrees upon women, calling them "women's degrees," however, thus accentuating the difference between the sexes.

This offer, they describe as "generous," though there is to be no real admission to the universities, no equality, and women would still be excluded from the senate. It seems a little ironical to ask the women to state "the extent and nature of the financial contribution" they are prepared to make in return for this not very generous offer. A representative of the Christian Science Monitor, in interviews with various university women in Cambridge and elsewhere, discovered that there was little disposition to accept such limited facilities, and that the stalwarts intend to press their demands for complete equality.

The Lady Denman is the year's chairman of the National Federation of Institutes, and is working in her work, giving much help and sympathy in all parts of the country.

## CITY PLANS DAYLIGHT SAVING

NASHUA, New Hampshire.—The Board of Aldermen at a special session passed a resolution establishing daylight saving for this city from the last Sunday in April to the last September, conforming with the law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature recently enacted a law retaining eastern standard time for the State.

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dozen fashionable colors.



## GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY IN INDIA

While Relation of India to Self-Governing Dominions Is Being Considered India Cannot Rule Itself at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—The British Commonwealth has been more affected by the recent European War and consequent upheaval than any nation in the world. This Commonwealth consists chiefly, in addition to the mother country, of "Greater Britain," (i. e.) of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa), India, the protectorate of Egypt, and the new mandatory territories of Palestine and Mesopotamia. All of these overseas parts of the Commonwealth were acquired almost, one might say, by accident rather than design, though Britishers at home have still the unfortunate tendency of regarding them as possessions and referring to them as "our colonies."

In spite of this, however, most of the dominions have developed into self-government and each of them has its own important influence on the Empire. The path of progress toward an imperial parliament or some other method of coordinating the voices and policies of the mother country and her sons in the self-governing dominions is being slowly traversed but, while this question is a most important one, it appears that the question of the relation of the Indian and other eastern portions of the Commonwealth to the whole is the vital problem of today.

### World's Outlook Changed

Whereas the dominions are peopled chiefly by beings of the same stock as the mother country, who are bound by ties to the other parts of the British Commonwealth, the population of India consists of millions of men of all colors, castes and religions, lightly bound into a comprehensive whole by a nucleus of British administrative officials, supported by an army two-thirds of which are natives of the country.

On the other hand it cannot be said that India was conquered and was now ruled by force. English traders who had established themselves in India found that they needed a certain armed force for their own protection. Then, partly out of reasons of humanity, which urged them, to try and restore order and save life in a country torn by internal conflict, and partly for trade reasons, aided by the British instincts for administration, they gradually obtained control over the whole country. Practically the same thing happened in Egypt, although the "protection" of that country was all that was taken over, and the mandates of administration of Mesopotamia and Palestine have since been acquired.

Britons are now forced to reconsider their relations with these portions of the Commonwealth in the East from a new standpoint, because the outlook of all civilized countries has veered round to the creed of self-determination for all peoples, and also because it is found that these relations have an important bearing on the financial situation in the "Mother Country."

### National Feeling Lacking

As India is the most important part of the Eastern Commonwealth, it should be considered first what should be done regarding India. Opinion is guided in two ways, firstly by what is considered best for the people of India, and secondly by what is considered best for the Commonwealth. There is no doubt that if India was left to rule herself at the present time she would soon be torn by internal conflict and find herself at the mercy of the Russians, the Afghans, the Chinese, or some other people on her borders who would be tempted to acquire her wealth.

No nation can stand alone without national feeling, and this India has in no way yet cultivated. Religious, racial and caste prejudices are still all-powerful in India, and it is idle to imagine that the present agitation for home rule by a few extremists can be taken as a sign of national feeling. It is not intended to enter here into the controversy of how to make British rule in India produce the best results so that its people may acquire a real national feeling. It is a question, however, whether the present dominating educational policy of teaching the people to be more English, and thereby taking away from them all that is best of their own hereditary instincts, would not be well replaced by a policy of developing them along their

## THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR MAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
The changing season is to be seen in the aspect of the sky.  
In confirmation, note the diurnal course of the sun as it now travels over an ever-shortening path in the northern sky. Having passed the equinox in March, the sun is well on its northern journey, and increases its distance from the equator, or its declination as astronomers call it, by seven degrees this month. At the end

### SOUTHERN UNIONISTS OPPOSE PARTITION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The standing committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance has issued a statement with regard to the views on the question of Irish government recently expressed by Lord Midleton, who is one of the Anti-Partition League, a body of Southern Unionists who have broken away from those of the "die-hard" order. The alliance points out that Southern Unionists "have always maintained that in view of the position in Ulster, Home Rule in any form is impossible without partition, and that as partition is a basis of settlement must prove disastrous to the best interests of the country as a whole, economic and industrial, Home Rule with partition is equally impossible."

The alliance also states it believes that the Communist revolutionaries on the Continent are playing a part in Irish affairs at the present time and that "nothing but disaster can result from negotiations with the extreme party in Ireland who are allied to them."

At a recent meeting of the South Antrim Constitutional Association, called in connection with the preparation being made for the Northern Parliament, the secretary, Mr. Mackenzie, said that the new government was not of their own choosing and that they were as firm as ever in their belief in the policy of the union. They had now the satisfaction of knowing that Ulster's determination had saved them from being put under a Dublin Parliament. The secretary impressed upon all that they should work to make the new act a success. He read a letter from Viscount Massereene, who said that so far as his own polling district of Antrim was concerned the electors were apathetic and would require a lot of canvassing before the elections. He proposed that the association should have some representatives from the Labor class among the delegates, and said that it was most important that the views of the Labor Party should be ascertained officially; further, that the association should cooperate with them as far as possible in order to induce all parties to vote for the official candidate, and to avoid splitting the Unionist vote.

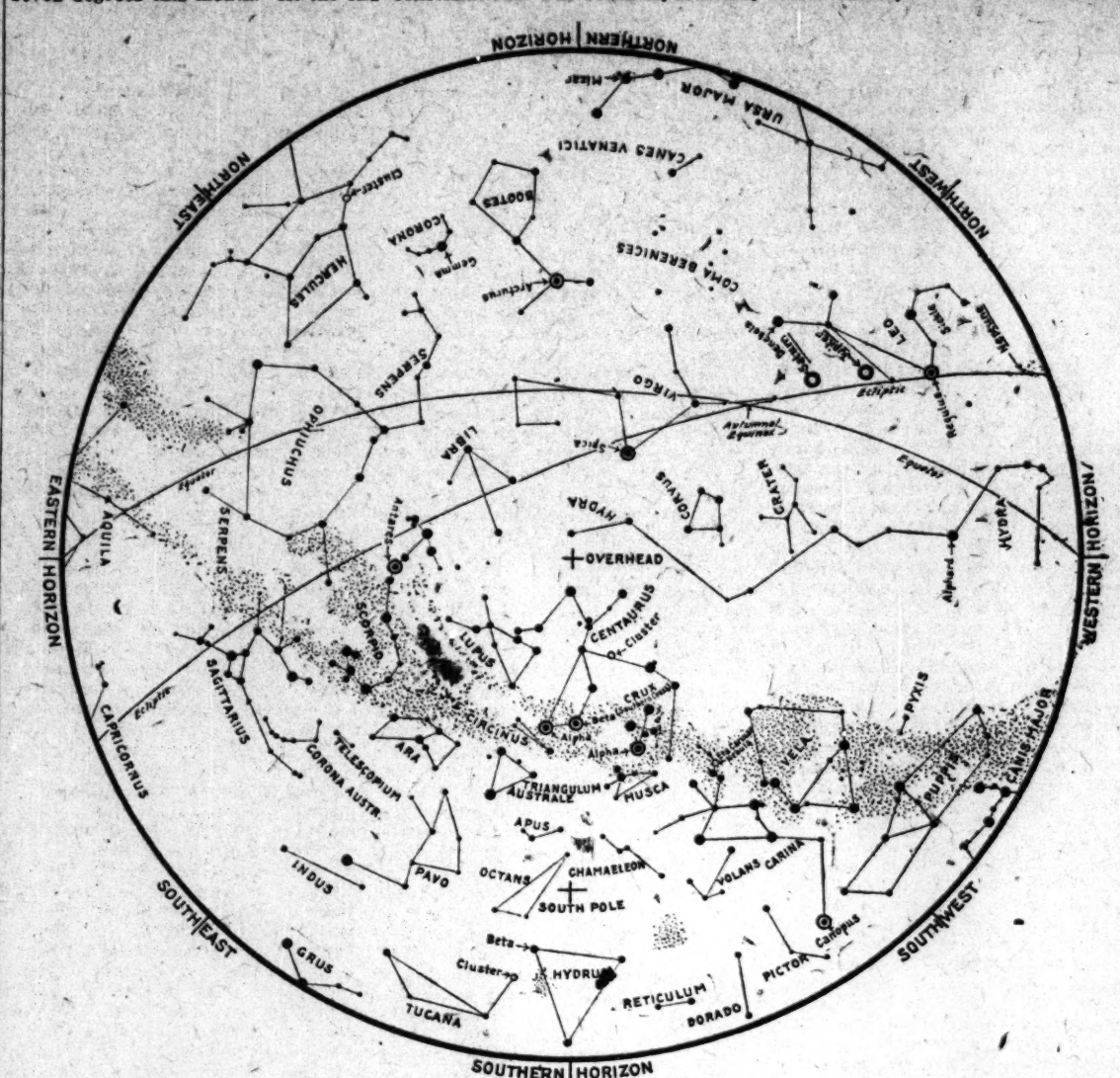
The recent peace movement would appear to be gaining ground and Mr. Vincent, a Southern Protestant Unionist, who recently proposed a conference between Irishmen of opposing views, and offered to lend Muckross Abbey, Killarney, for the purpose, is following up his proposal. In a further letter to the press, he writes: "Our first object should be to stop the present method of warfare in Ireland; the second, to pave the way for a settlement of the Irish problem. . . . No one—not even Mr. de Valera, much less anyone in England—can say what form of government the people of the South of Ireland wish to have. I propose, therefore, that the two countries insist on an immediate truce upon honorable terms, and on the condition that the people of the South of Ireland shall be authorized, and shall undertake, to create whatever body or assembly they may like, to decide upon the form of government which they truly desire, and that this peace shall continue until final decisions shall have been discussed, endorsed, or rejected by the Parliament of England."

### ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The American Antiquarian Society, which was organized in Boston on September 29, 1813, held its semi-annual meeting at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Henry H. Edes, a member of the council, gave an account of the early Boston meetings of the society.

## THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR MAY

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In confirmation, note the diurnal course of the sun as it now travels over an ever-shortening path in the northern sky. Having passed the equinox in March, the sun is well on its northern journey, and increases its distance from the equator, or its declination as astronomers call it, by seven degrees this month. At the end



The May evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on May 7 at 11 p. m., May 22 at 10 p. m., June 7 at 9 p. m., and June 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

of the month it will be 22 degrees north of the equator. So the sun runs low now, and we see it at midday much nearer the horizon than earlier in the year. Before the month is over it will be no higher at noon than Arcturus is at our time of observation in the evening, as shown on the accompanying map. Last February it was as high as Spica is now, while in December it came even nearer to the zenith. As a consequence of the sun's apparent movement along the ecliptic, the days are growing shorter for the southern latitude, decreasing more than half an hour in the course of the month. Daylight is nearly two hours shorter than in March.

The nights being correspondingly lengthened, we may turn our attention to the moon and stars. The full moon will run high this month with Scorpio.

be discerned and possibly the Magellanic Clouds within and near it. The star marked Beta in Hydra is the nearest conspicuous star to the south pole, but is about 12 degrees away. It is rather fainter than Polaris, the northern pole star. The south pole lies between Beta and the Cross, being about one-third the distance from Beta. In the east Hydra, the Water Serpent, hangs pendant from zenith to horizon.

Close by the Serpent spreads; whose winding spires With order'd stars resembles scaly fire.

The Egyptians are said to have considered this constellation as representative of the River Nile, and named it accordingly. However, the conception of a snake is very ancient, as it is apparently identified on inscriptions 3000 years old. In the north Virgo and

sky it will be in conjunction with the planets as follows: Uranus on May 2, Venus on May 6, Mercury on May 7, Mars on May 8, Neptune on May 13, Jupiter on May 15, Saturn on May 16, and Uranus again on May 30.

Jupiter and Saturn are the most prominent planets during May at seasonable hours. They may be seen in the positions shown on our map. Jupiter is still brighter than Sirius, while Saturn is about the same brightness as Regulus or Spica. The plane of Saturn's rings now lies between the sun and the earth; consequently the ring-face toward us is the dark side. Jupiter comes to its stationary point on May 6, and Saturn on May 21. After reaching their respective stationary points each planet will move eastward. Jupiter, moving earlier and at greater speed, will

overtake Saturn later in the year. Under favorable conditions Mercury may possibly be seen as an evening star at the end of the month. Venus, having passed conjunction with the sun in April, will be a morning star, showing a crescent phase, and rapidly increasing in brightness. It will attain its greatest brilliancy on May 23, when it will be about 36 times as bright as Sirius and much brighter than any other star. The other planets are either too faint or are unsuitably placed for observation at present.

Wincke's Comet, which was recently mentioned in this column as being due, has been found by Prof. F. E. Barnard of the Yerkes Observatory in Wisconsin. Reid's Comet, discovered in March at Cape Town, South Africa, is moving very rapidly northward. In May it will be in the vicinity of Cygnus or even farther north. It is becoming brighter so that it will probably be visible faintly to the naked eye.

The phases of the moon for May, given in Greenwich time, are as follows: New moon on May 7 at 9:02 p. m., first quarter on May 14 at 3:25 p. m., full moon on May 21 at 8:15 p. m., and last quarter on May 29 at 9:45 p. m. The moon will be nearest to the earth on May 11 and farthest from the earth on May 27. In its circuit of the

## CAPTAIN FRYATT'S SHIP UNDER REPAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The steamship Brussels, the ship that was commanded by former Captain Fryatt, who was captured by the Germans in 1916 and shot for having attempted to ram a German submarine, has now been brought to Leith for repair. The steamer is in a very much damaged condition. It was sunk and lay under water for about two years, and will have to be almost entirely reconstructed. When put into ship-shape order, the Brussels is to be engaged in the cattle trade between England and Ireland.

Another ship with an interesting history has also been taken to Leith. It is the surrendered German vessel, Kaiser, which has been employed by the League of Nations in repatriating prisoners of war. The steamer, which was built in 1906, has accommodation for about 2000 passengers, and was originally in the passenger service between Hamburg, Cuxhaven and Heligoland. The navigating party consisted of nine German officers and 47 men.

DEMAND FOR TRUTH  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Instilling in the minds of children a demand for truth as truth and all the facts instead of such a part of them as fit a particular side or viewpoint, was urged upon teachers as the greatest service they can perform, by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, author and sociologist, in an address before the Boston Teachers Club. Miss Tarbell held that much of the friction between employers and employees would disappear in the light of a true knowledge of conditions.

PHILADELPHIA SPELLING TESTS  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Spelling tests given 54,000 Philadelphia public school children last week, resulted in an average of 86 per cent of the words being spelled correctly. Each child was given 20 words to spell.

**The Spring Suit**  
—is one of the questions uppermost in the well groomed woman's mind these days, and the selection we are showing is more widely varied in modes and of greater interest than ever, featuring styles suitable to the needs and demands of widely differing tastes.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
From its South African News Office.  
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The chief outcome of the Empire conference of former service men held recently in the City Hall, Cape Town, is the formation of what will be known as "The British Empire Service League" the policy of which is to be national, nonsectarian, and nonpartisan in relation to party politics. The objects of the league are:

To unite and assist the constituent organizations in carrying out the objects set forth in their respective constitutions, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the aforesaid policy.  
To further the ideals of comradeship as opposed to force, as the arbiter between nations.  
To actively recognize the vital necessity for the complete preparedness for the adequate defense of the Empire.

To perpetuate the memory of the gallant men and women who suffered or fell for the Empire.

To foster and maintain that self-sacrifice which inspired former service men to subordinate their individual welfare to the interests of the common weal.

To inculcate and perpetuate comradeship and patriotism throughout the Empire.

To provide a central headquarters for the collection and interchange of information relative to the welfare of former service men throughout the Empire.

To provide for a policy of reciprocity as between the constituent organizations, and an equitable system of transfer of membership.

To hold conferences on matters of concern to the Empire and to former service men.

To do all such other things as may be considered incidental or conducive to attaining the above objects, and to promote generally, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Empire and the league.

Amid enthusiasm it was resolved by the conference to appoint the Prince of Wales first patron, and Earl Haig first grand president of the league. Earl Haig's appointment was moved by Comrade Dyre (Australia), and seconded by Comrade Maxwell (Canada) the former of whom handed the Field-Marshal a handsomely framed photograph of the members of the conference taken outside the City Hall.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

VIEWS OF BUSINESS  
LEADER ON BARTER

Samuel M. Vauclain, President of Baldwin Locomotive Works, Who Traded Engines for Oil Abroad, Says Method Limited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—"Direct barter as a medium of exchange is, in my opinion, limited in its possibilities." The speaker was Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who in a special interview gave his views on this subject to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Vauclain some time ago negotiated for the sale of 50 locomotives to Rumania, taking oil in exchange. Notwithstanding this direct bartering, however, he takes exception to the opinion that the idea is feasible generally. His chief objection is that it prevents the normal turnover of capital that is necessary in the conduct of modern business. His agreement that in the last analysis exchange is not made on the basis of the gold standard is unqualified. It is necessary, however, as a temporary medium.

## Exchange Is Analyzed

"Let us, for instance, analyze this exchange of locomotives for oil," he said. "In that case I found a sale for the oil, if it could be delivered at Constantia. Baldwin's could not use the amount of oil the exchange represented, the result being that I had to find a market for it before the deal could be closed. Neither could the oil be delivered in sufficient quantities to end the matter quickly. Then what is the answer? It is this: the period of delivery extends over five years, and during that time a great deal of the Baldwin capital that went into those locomotives will continue to be tied up in them. Similarly, I found wheat in Serbia that could be exchanged for our product, and a sale for it in Belgium, but that deal did not go through because of objections at home, objections that were reasonable."

"To go into the matter on the basis of the needs of the present time, and considering it merely as a general expedient which is to obtain temporarily, it can be demonstrated that its value is, to say the least, doubtful. If you wish, consider the warehouses in Australia, which are full of wool. Similarly, however, the warehouses in other countries that use this wool are also full, and there is no demand for it. Or, where the wool might be used, there is no machinery to manufacture it. Going further, it is a matter of my own observation that in countries of Europe where there is actual distress, the means of relieving it are not far distant, but are unavailable because of a lack of transportation facilities. In this respect France and Germany are in good shape, but in a number of the smaller states I visited these conditions are deplorable. Now of what value would a system of exchange based on direct barter be if products from this country, for instance, could not be carried farther than the borders of France?"

## Distribution Is Needed

"This lack of transportation facilities is further emphasized in countries certain sections of which are furnished with hunger. In other sections of these same countries, such as Russia, Poland, and Rumania there is as much foodstuff garnered in warehouses as there is in the United States, surprising as the statement may seem. They lack distributing facilities, however, and granted that our grain is sent over it cannot be transported in sufficient quantities to the interior. And the people who are anxious to work are prevented from working for the same reason—absence of machinery and transportation facilities. They cannot transport the materials and have no machinery to fashion them into shape. No truer word was ever spoken than that in a recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor in which it was said that the wealth of a country is in the ability of its people to work, but what Europe needs are the means and appliances with which their population can get to work and provide for themselves. And should much of the money now spent in charity be applied to furnishing them with the means to manufacture and transport, they could work out their own salvation."

"To revert to the original proposition, however, judged from a purely business standpoint, it is not feasible for a company to barter or trade generally for its own use. It would put Baldwin's, to illustrate, in the business of selling wheat, all sort of manufactured products and raw materials, because the idea necessarily involves trading something one company manufactures for something it can sell to other people. In one exigency we bartered locomotives for oil because we could sell oil to other interests that needed it. We could not do it if we had to use the oil ourselves, and even in this instance we suffer the disadvantage of having a large amount of capital tied up for a considerable period. In short, I do not think that barter will solve the problem of foreign trade, because barter carries with it the ability to make a market for the material received in barter."

**BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT**  
PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs and last 100 omitted) follows:

	April 14	April 7
Gold	5,205,100	5,164,500
Silver	270,200	267,500
Loans and disc.	5,132,700	5,248,700
Circulation	25,521,900	24,529,600
Treasury dep.	31,600	75,000
Deposits	2,948,000	3,035,100

CANADIAN PAPER  
COMPANY REPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—MONTREAL, Quebec.—A satisfactory report is embodied in the statement of the St. Maurice Paper Company, Ltd., a Canadian subsidiary of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, for the year ended December 31, 1920. Gross profits amounted to \$3,976,658, or more than double the profits of 1919, when the total reached \$1,418,304. After deductions, including depreciation and the setting aside of \$300,000 as a reserve for contingencies and government taxation, compared with \$100,000 a year ago, the net profit for 1920 amounted to \$1,769,988, or more than triple that of 1919, when the amount was \$563,924. The year's net was equivalent to 23.63 per cent on the increased capital stock outstanding, aggregating as at December 31, last, \$7,399,900, compared with 11.27 per cent in 1919 on a capital of \$5,000,000. During the year there was distributed a stock bonus of \$1,512,900, while two quarterly payments of 1 1/2 per cent each and two of 2 per cent each, as well as a special dividend of 5 per cent, were paid in cash. These distributions, aggregating \$2,801,677, figuring the stock bonus at parity, compared with \$187,500 in 1919. All requirements met, the surplus account at the end of 1920 showed a balance of \$1,246,450, compared with \$1,778,139 a year ago. Properties, timber limits, equipment, etc., are shown at \$8,053,038, net additions during the 12 months involving an outlay of \$1,002,850. The capital stock of the company was increased from \$5,000,000 to \$7,399,900.

## DIVIDENDS

The Producers Refiners Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable May 2 to stock of record April 20.

The Standard Motor Construction Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3/4 per cent, payable May 16 to stock of record April 11.

The Magee Furnace Company has declared quarterly dividends of \$7.175 a share on the first preferred stock and \$3 a share on the second preferred stock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 9.

The American Radiator Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1 on the common stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15, and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 16 to stock of record May 2.

The W. H. McIlwain Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the first preferred stock, payable May 2 to stock of record April 15.

NEW FEDERAL FARM  
LOAN BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A \$40,000,000 20-year 5 per cent federal farm loan bond issue is to be offered to the public April 18. These bonds will be offered at par and have a minimum call period of 10 years. While former issues of these bonds are redeemable five years after date of issue, the new bonds will not be redeemable until the eleventh year. The bonds are exempt from federal, state, municipal and local taxation everywhere. Pre-war issues of United States Government bonds are likewise exempt, but because of circulation privileges they sell at a higher price. The 3 1/2 per cent Liberty bonds have an equal exemption, but at present prices yield a little over 4 per cent. The 3 1/2 per cent Victory notes are yielding 4 1/2 per cent at present market prices, but have an early maturity, while the investor generally demands long-term bonds.

NEW YORK MARKET  
LIST AGAIN REACTS

NEW YORK, New York.—Further declines were registered in the stock market yesterday, unfavorable financial and industrial conditions favoring the shorts. With few exceptions, the list closed lower, leaders making losses of between 1 and 5 points. Rails and steels led the reaction. Canadian Pacific showed a loss of 3 1/2 points and Union Pacific, United States Steel and sugars were heavy. The lowest prices of the session were registered in the last hour. Crucible Steel declined 3 1/2 points, Delaware & Hudson 4 1/2 and Sears, Roebuck 2 1/2. Call money was firm at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 591,100 shares.

The market closed heavy: Steel 79 1/2, off 1; Studebaker 75 1/2, off 1 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 136 1/2, off 1 1/2; Cuba Cane 18 1/2, off 1 1/2; Canadian Pacific 109, off 3.

**CHICAGO MARKETS**  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices continued downward yesterday. Word came from Kansas City, Missouri, to the effect that July wheat sold there below a dollar a bushel for the first time since 1916, the closing price being .98. Closing prices in the local market were slightly more than one point lower, with May at 1.21 1/4 and July at 1.08. For the first time in almost a year wheat sold under \$1 a bushel at the mill in Minneapolis, one large mill having reduced its quotation for family patents from \$1.20 to \$1.00. In that market also bran was selling for \$15 a ton, the lowest in about ten years. Corn prices showed little change from the previous close, with May at 55 1/2, July at 56 1/2, and September at 61 1/2. Hogs and provisions were dull and easier. May was 1.14 1/2, July 94 1/2, September 78 1/2, May pork 14.55, May ribs 8.65, July ribs 9.87.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITY  
IN LONDON FINANCE

Speculation About Selection of New Director to Bank of England—Discussion of Dividends and Stock Market Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England.—This being a slack water period in business, exaggerated importance is apt to be attached to such incidents as are a little out of the ordinary. Much surprise has been aroused by the selection of Mr. E. R. Peacock, a Canadian born and representative of the group of Canadian-Latin-American public utility companies, to fill a vacancy among the directors of the Bank of England. Mr. Peacock may have been chosen solely on account of his personal qualities to strengthen a board which, taken as a whole, has fewer outstanding individuals than is usual with the Bank of England directorate. It is easier to state the qualifications for a director negatively than positively. The one absolute disqualification is to be a professional banker in the ordinary sense. A merchant-banker has a preeminent claim, for his business keeps him at constant with exchanges and the commercial movement and tendencies beyond sea. Mr. Peacock being in business relation with Spain, Canada, Mexico and Brazil brings almost unique experience to the Bank Parlour.

## "Bank of the Empire"

Even so, people are indulging in conjectures whether the bank is preparing itself gradually for the destiny that the terms of amalgamation will give Lancashire & Yorkshire ordinary stockholders something more attractive than is represented by the contrast between their steady 4 1/2 per cent and the North Western's recent 7 1/2 per cent, which only brought the average from 1913 onward to 7 per cent. Meantime the market for home railway stocks has been restored to animation and even excitement by the idea that amalgamation will become general. Prices were so low that there was room for rebound, but all sorts of derelict dividendless stocks have been warmed up into favoritism on the chance that a substantial company will gladly take up a poor neighbor so as to endow itself with the prestige of lengthened line in the group to which it is assigned. It is something to the good that the railway market should have been stirred out of undeserved stagnation, even if the excesses of the revival provoke a smile.

The Bank of England is doubtless alive to the wisdom of keeping intimately in touch with the trend of fact and opinion in the oldest, nearest, and financially most advanced of the overseas dominions of the Crown, and it is stretching speculation to extremes to see in Mr. Peacock's inclusion among the bank directors a portent of international import.

**Railway Changes**  
Another incident which has been magnified beyond its material significance is the announcement that the London & North Western, our "premier" railway, is about to absorb the Lancashire & Yorkshire. The latter system is accurately described by its name. It gridlons the two largest and most industrial of our countries and alone of English railways connects by its own metals ports on the west and east coasts. It has always had close enough relations with the London & North Western to prevent any of the other north and south trunk railways from entertaining the hope of drawing it into their orbit, but their hostility and the public and parliamentary fear of "monopoly" in the hitherto kept North Western from absorbing the Lancashire & Yorkshire. The only overt attempt to do so was quashed by Parliament 48 years ago. In 1905 the two companies entered into as close working arrangements as were practicable without legislative sanction or administrative interference, and as the Midland Railway was invited to make the working union tripartite, the assurance that economy was the sole object was universally accepted.

It must be admitted that no palpable economies could be traced in succeeding accounts, but the negative gains in the way of avoidance of capital outlays were appreciable and the suppression of competitive traffic agencies and the like could only tell gradually, and perhaps not perceptibly when all railway costs were steadily rising.

**Railway Grouping Proposal**  
Just now we are awaiting the introduction of a bill to regulate the future relations of the government with the railways and to seek to restore the latter to the earning power possessed before the war. One feature of this bill is to be a proposal to group the railways into seven or eight large working units. This has been accepted in practice by the railway companies and the public. Some details of the scheme outlined many months ago by the government are unpopular, but it is certain that the Lancashire & Yorkshire will be included in the so-called North Western group. Hence formal amalgamation between the two is unnecessary merely for the purpose of joint working; all that financial fusion can effect as accessory to grouped operation is to simplify accounting within the group. Of course it will strengthen the position of the North Western as the chief factor in the group, for with the Midland in the same constellation the North Western's supremacy would not be unchallengeable without this reinforcement of directly owned road.

What terms of exchange of stock are to be offered to Lancashire & Yorkshire proprietors form the real point of interest and they have not

been disclosed. Fifty years ago the Lancashire & Yorkshire paid the bigger ordinary dividend of the two, and the terms then proposed were that Lancashire & Yorkshire stockholders should always have 5/8 per cent per annum more than those of the North Western.

For the last two years the North Western has paid 7 1/2 per cent and the Lancashire & Yorkshire 4 1/2 per cent. This violent reversal of the situation of 50 years ago may be attributed broadly to the fact that the smaller company, working in a densely populated area, has had to pay stiffly for extensions and has had to face a higher average rate of wages than a company with a big rural mileage where wages had only to compete until the nation-wide standardization was enforced by the government during the war—with the pay of agricultural labor. And in the seventies the Lancashire & Yorkshire was in efficiency below the comparatively moderate standard then ruling and has lost dividend-paying capacity in proportion as it has rendered greater service to the community. Until quite recent years the Lancashire & Yorkshire in its capital account approached the North Western on a par with the ideal of a nice balance between debentures (or bonds), preference stock and ordinary stock, but of late it has had to disturb the proportion by the issue of preference stock. It was one of the first to create a redeemable preference stock, which prior to the war was an unknown type in British railway finance.

## Dividend Rates Reversed

Though the Lancashire & Yorkshire ordinary dividend has come down from the neighborhood of 8 per cent in the sixties of last century to 4 1/2 per cent now, the latter rate has been so stable that it is safe to predict that the terms of amalgamation will give Lancashire & Yorkshire ordinary stockholders something more attractive than is represented by the contrast between their steady 4 1/2 per cent and the North Western's recent 7 1/2 per cent, which only brought the average from 1913 onward to 7 per cent.

Meantime the market for home railway stocks has been restored to animation and even excitement by the idea that amalgamation will become general. Prices were so low that there was room for rebound, but all sorts of derelict dividendless stocks have been warmed up into favoritism on the chance that a substantial company will gladly take up a poor neighbor so as to endow itself with the prestige of lengthened line in the group to which it is assigned. It is something to the good that the railway market should have been stirred out of undeserved stagnation, even if the excesses of the revival provoke a smile.

HARVESTER CO.'S  
PRICES REDUCED

Straight 10 Per Cent Reduction on Products in Which Steel Is the Principal Material Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CHICAGO, Illinois.—The International Harvester Company has announced a straight 10 per cent reduction on its products in which steel is the principal raw material used. Sales during 1920 of the International Harvester Company were the largest in the company's history, totaling \$225,000,000, compared with 1919 sales of \$212,000,000. The profit on the annual report was \$10,000,000, however, showed a decline, amounting in 1920 to \$16,655,000, compared with \$20,011,000 in the previous year. The percentage of net profit to capital invested was 7.9 per cent in 1920 and 9.6 per cent in 1919.

In the foreign field, despite many difficulties, the company's sales amounted to \$60,000,000, exceeding all previous records. The profits on the foreign sales were declared to exceed those of the preceding year.

Machine selling prices in 1920 showed an average increase of about 60 per cent above pre-war prices, and repair parts showed an average increase of 40 per cent.

The total inventory at the end of 1920 was given at \$131,134,795, adjustments in which it is declared, cut \$7,500,000 from the year's earnings. The company's capital expenditures aggregated \$13,550,000 for new plants, additions, extensions, and improvements.

Under the company's extra compensation and stock ownership plan, in effect for the first time last year, whereby 50 per cent of the profit in excess of 7 per cent on the invested capital was to go to the employees, \$2,780,263 will be distributed on May 1 among approximately 24,000 eligible employees. According to the annual report, the company's industrial control plan, adopted in March, 1918, furnished strong justification of its theory and methods, there being now 22 works controlled with 175 employee representatives.

**FINANCING COTTON SHIPMENTS**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The War Finance Corporation has approved an advance of \$2,000,000 to an export financing corporation in New Orleans involving the exportation of 30,000 bales of cotton to England, France, Italy, Portugal, Japan, and Germany. The application for the loan, according to Eugene Meyer, director of the War Finance Corporation, was a direct result of a recent conference in New Orleans with southern bankers.

TRADE PROSPECTS  
IN THE NEAR EAST

Greek Banker Advises Study of Economic Conditions and to Adaptation of Business to Requirements to Extend Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—Business men of any nation, who wish to reap the benefits of the trade opportunities in the Near East, are urged by John Plastropoulos, of the Bank of Athens, who is on a special mission to the United States, to make a careful study of the tastes and methods in those countries and then to adapt business so far as possible to the requirements that are so difficult to change.

Mr. Plastropoulos, who came to confer with business men in various cities in the United States, was recently in Boston, and in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, spoke of the possibilities of developing commercial relations with the Near East.

The formation of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, recently incorporated to study the economic conditions in the Near East, was commended by Mr. Plastropoulos. He said:

"I feel that this organization is a splendid beginning. The United States exporters have finally come to the realization of the importance of the markets of the Near East. The countries of the Levant are agricultural countries with no industries of any importance. They depend for their manufactured goods upon the markets of England, France and the United States."

"Any organization can fulfill its mission only if it takes the time to study on the spot the peculiar needs of the near eastern markets. Specialists should be sent to the Near East to collaborate with specialists there to study the situation. I am compelled to point out to American exporters the tremendous success in the Near East of German exporters before the war, due to a thorough study of the local needs. The near eastern markets are altogether unlike other markets."

"The various German, Austrian, French and British houses that carried on business in the Levant have not only complied with the needs of the near eastern markets, but have also created certain tastes and certain methods of business, from which agricultural populations do not readily change."

"It is not uncommon for us to see manufacturers, in every respect perfect and at reasonable prices, find no buyers in the Near East markets, merely because these manufacturers do not correspond to certain habits of the near eastern consumers."

**Question of Exchange**  
"The question of the foreign exchange, which is unfavorable for most of the European countries, influences American exporters to shrink from any effort to carry on business with the Near East. But nothing should induce the American exporters to neglect the important work of utilizing this time of depression and of unfavorable exchange for surveying the ground and studying thoroughly all those factors which influence commerce in the Near East, especially when for the first time American exporters desire to establish systematic business relations with the Levant."

"I have often been told here that consular reports are doing much toward giving expert information on the markets of the Near East. I must say that the efforts of the consular agents of the United States in this direction are wonderful, but the consular reports alone are by no means sufficient. The contribution of experts who might study both the economic conditions there and the question of financing certain commercial projects necessary for the promotion of effective business relations is indispensable."

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thursday	Wednesday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.91 1/2	\$3.89 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0712 1/2	.0708	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0738 1/2	.0736	.1920
France (Swiss)	.1728	.1728	.1920
Lire	.0493 1/2	.0474 1/2	.1920
Gulden	.3452	.3457	.4020
German marks	.0157 1/2	.0160 1/2	.2380
Canadian dollar	.85 1/2	.85	.1920
Argentine peso	.2212	.2225	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0685	.0723	.1920
Pontas	.1392	.1390	.1920
Swedish kroner	.3275	.3270	.2880
Norwegian kroner	.1610	.1610	.2880
Danish kroner	.1810	.1810	.2880

## IMPORTS TO RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—MOSCOW, Russia.—During February the following goods were imported into Soviet Russia: 140,000 pounds of rice; 10,000 pounds of leather; 1,230,000 pounds of coal; 2600 pounds weight of spare wagon parts; 17,000 pounds weight of scythes; 20,000 pounds weight of gloves and threshing-machines; 6000 pounds weight of reapers; 7000 pounds weight of agricultural machinery; 56,000 pounds of paper; and a large quantity of clothes and boots. During March large consignments of clothes and boots have been received.

## United Fruit Company

DIVIDEND NO. 87  
A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on April 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1921.

TRADING RESTRICTED  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Failure to evolve a plan as yet for the averting of the general strike which is scheduled to begin throughout Great Britain at 10 today did not cause much excitement in the City yesterday. The feeling remained calm.

Trading in securities on the stock exchange was restricted as the result of the walkout order issued by the Triple Alliance. The market is, as a whole, displaying a tendency downward.

The gilt-edged section was weaker, the maintenance of the Bank of England rate at 7 per cent having caused disappointment.

The oil group hardened. Shell Transport & Trading was 55-32; Mexican Eagle 51-16. Alterations in the industrial department were narrow and mixed. Hudson's Bay 5 1/2. Consols for money 48 1/4, Grand 3 1/4, De Beers 10 1/4, Rand Mines 2 1/4, bar silver 34 1/2, per ounce, money 5 1/2 per cent; discount rates, short 6 per cent; three months 6 1/2.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Italian tax yield on all classes of income in 1913 was 540,000,000 lire; in 1920, 3,406,000,000.

The English rubber surplus is given as 135,000 tons. The normal amount is 207,000 tons.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Reichsrat has adopted a bill suspending until December 31, 1923, the provision of the banking law under which one-third of the note circulation of the Reichsbank had to be covered by specie, Treasury notes or loan certificates.

The British Financial Secretary of the Treasury announced in the House of Commons that the debt of the British Government to the United States on March 31 amounted to \$4,197,000,000, excluding interest.

The establishment along the Rhine by the Entente of the new tariff zone has led to a great increase in the exports of German industrial plants.

**TWO RAILROADS  
REPORT DEFICITS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Annual reports by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Boston & Maine both show deficits for last year. For the latter road the report for the year ending December 31 (exclusive of standard return and federal guarantees), shows a deficit of \$17,132,482, compared with a deficit of \$3,655,016 the previous year. President J. H. Haulis attributes the large deficit to increased costs of wages, fuel and material, with delay in granting the increased rates, followed by the serious reduction in traffic.

The operating revenues of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were \$123,512,310, the largest in the history of the company, and \$16,967,190 more than in the preceding year; but operating expenses broke the record, reaching \$126,346,333, mounting \$3,510,682 over the preceding year. When the taxes and the uncollectable revenues are figured the road is found to have been run at a loss of \$4,621,505.

The deficit is now \$31,824,595, of which \$28,935,556 is due to the sale of the Rhode Island trolleys at a loss. "Higher wages and increased cost of materials are responsible for the increase in expenses," says the report.

**SMALL DEMAND FOR DIAMONDS.**  
The falling off in demand for diamonds makes 1921 prospects for the industry less satisfactory than has been the case in recent years, says a Johannesburg dispatch, quoting Sir Thomas Cullinan of the Premier Diamond Company.

FEDERAL FINANCE  
IN SWITZERLAND

Increased Military Expenditure for the Coming Year Will Wipe Out the Surplus Resulting From Certain Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—GENEVA, Switzerland.—The accounts of the Swiss Confederation for 1920 make a better showing than had been anticipated, the deficit amounting to only 100,000,000 francs, in place of 150,000,000 francs allowed for in the budget. Part of this is accounted for by a surplus of 4,000,000 francs on the telegraph and telephone service in place of an expected deficit of nearly 5,000,000 francs, which is due to the raising of the rates last March.

The surplus on these services will, unfortunately, be more than wiped out in the coming year by increased military expenditure. The new pensions law will add about 20,000,000 francs to the budget, and the interest and amortization on the Food Office deficit another 12,000,000 francs, which thus raises the total deficit to between 130,000,000 and 135,000,000 francs.

To meet this there will be the increased customs duties recently decided upon, which are expected to produce an additional 80,000,000, and the tax on investments, which should yield about 20,000,000. By adding 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 as the possible saving which may be effected by the effort which is being made in administrative economy, one may place the income from new sources at 115,000,000, which is still 35,000,000 short of the 150,000,000 extra revenue deemed necessary.

The deficit on the working of the Swiss Federal Railways for 1920 only reached 30,000,000 as against an expected 47,000,000, but this is taking into account the extended period of amortization of the debt on the railways, which makes a difference of 9,000,000 francs as compared with previous years.

**BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT**  
LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England follows:

	1921	1920
Total reserve	£18,251,000	£629,000
Circulation	128,537,000	£78,000
Bullion	128,537,000	£78,000
Other assets	99,692,000	£14,454,000
Other deposits	114,124,000	£10,037,000
Public debts	18,306,000	£3,173,000
Govt securities	32,209,000	£11,000

\*Decrease. †Unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is now 13.30 per cent, against 12.07 per cent last week. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £661,257,000, against £821,588,000 last week. Treasury notes outstanding aggregated £310,481,000, compared with £311,667,000 last week. Rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

## NEW ENGLAND

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CABLE ADDRESS: PLAZA HOTEL, BOSTON  
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**CHEQUESSETT INN**  
WELLFLEET, MASS.  
Open June 25, Under New Management  
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**The St. Charles**  
An historic hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

## NEW ENGLAND



## HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

## NEW ENGLAND



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Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park  
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, \$2.00 a day.  
Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.  
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No rooms without bath.

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Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive homelike atmosphere.

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A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.

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In the financial district. World-wide reputation for New England cooking.

**POWDER POINT HALL**  
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Nine miles from Plymouth over Macadam Roads.  
A wonderful blending of seashore and country. Heating, bathing, tennis and golf. Extensive grounds. Excellent home table.

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**HOTEL PRISCILLA**  
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Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

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Facing State Capitol  
Opposite Bushnell Park

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Charming homelike atmosphere. Convenient for social or business requirements.

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Every room with a private connecting bathroom, all porcelain tubs.  
For 1 person—\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 per day  
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Parlor, Bedroom and Bath—\$5.00 per day

Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application

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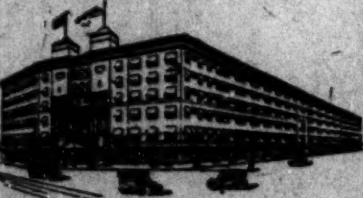
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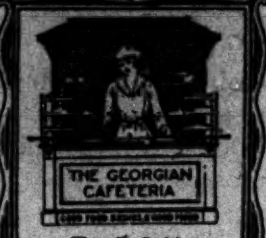
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A La Carte All Hours  
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Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

Excellent Food and Service  
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Quality first, last and always.  
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.  
Colorado Springs has an unexcelled all year climate, with a preponderance of bright sunny days in winter.  
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Large outside Rooms and Bath for two  
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Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unflinching comfort that its guests expect of it.

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is one of those with comfortable, light, airy rooms, facing on the beautiful Gramercy Park. European Plan, \$1.50 and up.  
American Plan our specialty, good food at reasonable prices.  
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North Street at Delaware  
SUFFOLK, N. Y.  
European plan. Every room an outside room.  
\$2.50 up. On Empire  
Tower. Room and meals free.  
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Minimum Space Acceptable  
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A World Center of Great Hotels  
Under the Direction of  
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Many of the amazing interests and luxuries of 20th century hotel life center in Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and pleasure—assured by the combined efforts of a group of hotel managers among the best in the world.  
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Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal  
Grand Central Terminal  
"Get off the train and turn to the left!"  
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A short block from the Station  
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Delightful Vista yet surprisingly convenient to the heart of the Great metropolis.  
Accommodations and service all in consonance with the high character indicated by the name and getting and completely satisfying the expectations of its clientele.  
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Courtesy  
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Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.  
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## EDUCATIONAL

RELATION OF PLAY  
TO EDUCATIONBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In no part of the field of education in England are there more promising signs of awakening and progress than in that part which, for convenience only, must be labeled play. That it cannot be separated from the rest of all that education implies, nor treated as an isolated activity, is recognized by educationists generally. Play, or recreation, is not now a mere adjunct to education, but an indispensable part of it. And its importance in the esteem of the teacher has entailed a corresponding indication of respect from the administrator. Recreational education is becoming the concern, not only of voluntary organizations but also of education authorities.

In the various rooms of a modern play center are groups of children absorbed in painting pictures, dressing dolls, making toys, acting, reading and dancing. Some girls will dance through a whole evening. Tastes and tendencies receive scope for wholesome expression, as, for example, in the case of the child who spends the evening choosing from the heap of brightly-colored, gay dresses the costumes she finds are satisfying to her in dressing a doll. Think, too, of the value, the essentially educational value, of the constructional work involved in toy-making. In this occupation the imagination is developed in making a preliminary mental image of the ship, moving figures, or whatever is proposed; a knowledge of materials is acquired; dexterity of hand is developed, and in the efforts to overcome the many difficulties incident to such an enterprise a discipline of character is involved. Such play brings with it greater benefit than much work.

In addition to the purely educational good which results from the encouragement of recreational activities there is also the social value. Thousands of children live amid surroundings which necessitate the spending of a large proportion of their leisure in the streets. They are free agents for the time being but have, in many cases, no conception of the incalculable value of a right utilization of leisure. Their unruly conduct is the measure of the duty which lies before educationists in this respect. The social system, and the school in particular, will fail in their prime duty unless they make provision for that section of life on which hang such important moral issues.

The value of play is being recognized, and provision is being made for it, both inside and outside the existing school system. During the past two years organized efforts have been put forth to incorporate games, such as cricket, football, basketball, and others in the time-table and curriculum of the primary schools. The handwork developments inside the schools which have been such a striking feature of recent educational history are also not without their recreational significance, and the same applies to the dramatic methods which are being widely adopted.

Additions to the ordinary school system for the purpose of fostering recreational occupations take various forms. The play center is one of the most valuable. It is usually held in the evening, either in a school used for ordinary instruction during the day, or in a hall or other building connected with a social or religious institution. Many play centers are being organized by local education authorities, but there are also a number organized by voluntary workers. There will be no question as to their humane and civilizing influence, on the part of those who have seen such a play center in full swing. Under the sympathetic guidance of a superintendent and her helpers the children choose the occupation they enjoy most and a scene of pure human delight ensues. Some are painting, some dancing, some are playing quiet table games, others noisy, active games. There are toys for those who like them, and toy-making for the constructive people of the group. Books are provided and are much used by the older children.

The important section of this subject, relating to young people between the ages of 14 and 18, is now receiving attention from the education authorities, in addition to the various voluntary organizations which have for many years attempted to cover this field. For some of these young people as at attendance at secondary schools ample provision, of course, is already made. And the day continuation school movement, when it is once more resumed, will render similar service to its pupils. An interesting, and what may prove to be a very effective development in this sphere, is the recent tendency toward joint action on the part of the official and the voluntary organizations. The central juvenile organizations committees, with which the federation of young people's societies is connected, has been transferred from the Home Office to the Board of Education. This transfer will enable the board to establish the closest possible contact with bodies which have hitherto been concerned with the recreational interests of these young people. Boys' Brigades, etc., and will make it easier for the board to secure for themselves and the local education authorities the benefit of the experience of such bodies in the development of facilities for social and physical training rendered possible by Section 17 of the Act of 1918. The York Education Committee aims to bring within the reach of all boys and girls the kind of influence that enable them to develop their individuality, and this is to be achieved through the community life of clubs, brigades and other like associations. The York committee

intend to work in close cooperation with the York juvenile organizations conference, which has in recent years done much in organizing the recreational opportunities of young people. In this respect York is only one example of what many authorities are doing. In London there is a school committee for each school whose function is to advise the county council on all matters relating to the welfare of individual children. These committees are composed of voluntary workers, and they are finding much scope for useful work in connection with the recreational side of the life of both present and past scholars. This work is being helped by the steady increase in the number of old boys' and old girls' clubs which are being formed in connection with the schools.

TECHNOLOGY AND  
INDUSTRY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—With the opening next year of a new course in chemical engineering practice, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will have three courses in which the student does actual work for some of the various industries in which he will find his place after he graduates. Two of these are in the chemical engineering and one in the electrical engineering department. Two are five-year courses; one is open to undergraduates in the four-year course. This cooperation between the institute and industry is in line with a policy which has aimed to make the school of greater service to the special community for which it trains its students.

A course already in successful operation among graduate students who are candidates for the master's degree takes men into seven different types of plants located at three stations, as follows: At Bangor, Maine, a manufacturing company and a chemical fiber company; at Buffalo, New York, a steel company and a soap company; at Everett, Massachusetts, a sugar refinery, a chemical company and a rubber shoe company. In these plants the men take an actual part in the operation of the plant and gain a side of the experience which the classroom is prone to overlook, namely, the necessity of the dividends which must be returned to the stockholders.

The new course is an extension of this work in chemical engineering practice to the undergraduates. It will be open to those who have successfully completed the curriculum of the first three years and while the work will take the students away from the institute for two of the three terms of their senior year, it will be arranged so that they will return to be graduated with their classes. Since only 35 men can be accommodated, enrollment will be competitive, and the selection will be based on scholarship and general fitness.

The third course of this character is one in electrical engineering given in cooperation with an electric company. In the fifth year of this course the students have work of a distinctly advanced nature, with emphasis on the design and development of engineering projects and creative research. The training at the works is correlated closely with the professional instruction at the institute and the students spend a few weeks in the works and then a few weeks at the institute. The degree of master of science is awarded upon the completion of the work, with the bachelor's degree as of the preceding June.

None of these courses brings financial gain to the industries cooperating in them, although the instructor in charge acts in the capacity of consultant, with the students as his assistants. Because of this fact certain problems have sometimes been solved to the great gain of the instruction given and the ultimate advantage of the works.

FRENCH INSTITUTE  
IN LONDONBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Some four years prior to the outbreak of the great war, a young Frenchwoman, Miss Dorlic, came to England. Her intellectual attainments consisted of the ordinary equipment of the middle-class French girl, and she had no great store of wealth. But she had attractive manners, an inexhaustible capacity for hard work and, most important of all, the faculty of persuading people of wealth and position to interest themselves in her undertakings.

Englishmen whose memories go back two or three decades will remember a somewhat analogous example in France, Mary Buss, the founder of the great middle-class establishment for girls in North London, Miss Buss, whose knowledge and culture were far inferior to those of many of her coadjutors, possessed, in a conspicuous degree, as did Miss Dorlic, the faculty of winning the support of others. She was ambitious and endowed with singleness of purpose. Miss Buss supplied a real and eloquent need in the educational world. In providing sound instruction for the daughters of middle-class parents who objected to the small private academy and the public board school.

Whether the provision of a totally French education in London where the children will be taught by French teachers in an atmosphere as French as it is possible to obtain outside France is likely to find favor in any study of a proper taxation system to raise school funds. We do not know what the cost of our schools is or how to get the money. Real property at present bears the burden.

drawn from the French colony in London, which is more or less stable and not sufficiently abounding in children to guarantee a continuous succession of pupils. Moreover, for an English boy or girl to be sent at the age of his or her school career to "finish in France" is one thing; to send them to a lycée in England, there to be brought up as French boys or girls and to see everything—history, politics, and so forth—as it were, through French eyes, is quite another.

It is also to be doubted whether, merely as regards the teaching of the French language, the best results are obtained from "native teachers," as they are called, or from highly educated Englishmen with a thorough knowledge of the French language and literature. A very important section of educational opinion in England is believed to be in favor of the teaching of foreign languages by English teachers, provided they possess the necessary qualifications. It is the rarest thing for a foreigner to understand the average English boy, and where he is not understood he is apt to be a problem indeed. The Institute Française comprises two lycées, one for boys and one for girls, while a "jardin d'enfants"—a kindergarten—has recently been added, and then there is the faculty of arts, which undertakes to prepare for the baccalauréat and for the certificate in French of the University of London, etc., etc.

The institute is in receipt of very substantial grants from the French Government and the London County Council, through which it has been able to provide with the necessary scholastic equipment the houses in Cromwell Gardens which have been placed at its disposal, rent free, for a certain term of years, by the British Government. These were the premises which were formally opened on February 28 by Mr. Edouard Beauregard, the French Minister of Public Instruction. The ceremony was attended by Princess Louise, the French Ambassador and many other notabilities, including the representatives of the Anglo-French Society, of which Viscount Burnham is president, of the Association of Great Britain and France, and of the Entente Cordiale Society, the two latter of which are also taking up their abode in Cromwell Gardens.

During the war the activities of the institute were greatly circumscribed, as Miss Dorlic, who had married a Mr. Norman Böhn, a Norwegian (thus technically forfeiting her French nationality), was in Norway when the war broke out and was unable to return to England until the termination of hostilities. Now, however, that the institute is in its new home and has received the official blessing of the French and British governments, it may reasonably hope that its trials and vicissitudes are over.

AGRICULTURE AND  
GENERAL ARTSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—A combined course in arts and agriculture at the Western University has been approved by the faculty and will be started at the commencement of the next term. The course is designed to meet a need not filled by the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. In the latter seat of learning the courses are designed to train students primarily for agriculture, and such general arts subjects as are included in the curriculum are frankly incidental. The long courses at the college of agriculture lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science of Agriculture, and relatively few of the students obtain it return to the farm. The great majority become agricultural representatives of the government or go into college work. On the other hand, the men who take short courses at the agricultural college return to the land, but admittedly without the acquaintance with cultural subjects they should have. The demand has arisen, therefore, from a class that desires a thorough higher education with more rural university work and in the agricultural short course and with less stress on the technical side. This need the university proposes to meet, and one of the first steps will be the appointment of an agricultural expert to the staff.

## DR. ANGELL ON PRESENT NEEDS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—"The most compelling needs of American education at the present moment," said Dr. James R. Angell, president-elect of Yale University, before the New York and New Jersey section of the National Civic Federation recently, "are first, increasing provision for teacher training, both quantitatively and qualitatively; second, entire and complete revision of the methods of taxation for raising school revenue, based on a nation-wide study of conditions."

"We must set up in the schools and colleges the machinery for the proper type of training for the teachers. This must be accompanied by a change in the public attitude toward the profession of teaching. Unless public opinion recognizes the profession of teaching as an eminently dignified and admirable profession, worthy of social as well as economic recognition, we cannot attract into teaching the type of person that in a democracy we have got to have."

"Now as to paying for all this. Our bill for public education has about doubled in the past five years and yet we have not begun to catch up with the situation. The country, as a whole, must be brought to a vastly different level of scientific attack. There has never been any thorough study of a proper taxation system to raise school funds. We do not know what the cost of our schools is or how to get the money. Real property at present bears the burden."

TRAINING FOR  
THE TRADESNeed for Advancement in France  
By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Gaston Vidal, who is the minister specially concerned with technical education, has some interesting projects for giving professional instruction to France's future workers. It is a sort of pre-apprenticeship that he envisages. In the course of his elaboration of his ideas he insisted upon the necessity in the interests of the economic life of the country of producing efficient workmen. Technical instruction is not, of course, new in France—there exist schools and scholars. But France is not advanced in this direction. Out of 1,000,000 French boys and girls arriving at the stage when they are concerned with choosing a trade, less than 30,000 pursue their studies in the professional schools, which number about 100. There are others who attend lectures and special courses, but the proportion is extremely low, with the result that France is threatened with a serious lack of skilled workers.

From the national viewpoint, said Mr. Vidal, this is the prelude to grave economic defeats, since the experience of the past shows, by the aid of statistics, that in the 20 years which preceded the war German exports increased by 124 per cent and Belgium exports by 129 per cent, while French exports increased by only 66 per cent. These results are largely due to the excellent technical and professional training in Germany and Belgium.

It is not possible in present circumstances to think of compelling all boys and girls who are to take up a manual trade to pass through professional schools, on account of expenditure. Nevertheless Mr. Vidal considers that proper instruction should be given as far as is practicable to all who will hereafter become workmen, industrialists, and commercial men. It is necessary that the recruitment to apprenticeship should be assured. The first point is that the primary schools should be obligatory until the age of 14. This prolongation of school life will permit the right development of the child, who, it is generally felt, is not ready before that time to enter the workshop even for half a day.

Now the prolongation of the period spent in the primary school means that the ordinary curriculum can be somewhat lightened, it is at present heavily charged, but spread over seven years it would be possible to give the child the necessary knowledge and at the same time allow sufficient leisure for some kind of organized sport. Moreover, it is proposed that some first choice of trades could be made, according to the indications of aptitude in the different categories. The parents would be given, according to Mr. Vidal's scheme, all kinds of information respecting the career to be selected—its advantages and its disadvantages, its probable rate of remuneration, its average of unemployment, and so forth.

There would be a centralization of the demands of employers and parents, the first offering to take apprentices, the second desirous of preparing their children. They would be prepared reliable lists of the professions of the locality showing the trades which stand most in need of apprentices and those which offer the best prospects. Information of this kind, which is indispensable to sound judgment, is sadly lacking at present. For the child there would be drawn up a report giving the results of careful observations and containing indications of a useful nature. Thus the recruitment to apprenticeship would be organized.

Then would come scholastic training, properly speaking. If the apprenticeship is to begin at once in the workshop it is nevertheless necessary to complete it by professional classes, at once practical and theoretic. Practical training in the school is the more necessary because, in consequence of an intense specialization which is now the rule, the apprenticeship of the workshop is bound to be imperfect. There is also a call for theoretical knowledge, a knowledge of methods, of objects to be attained, of fundamentals to be applied, because the mechanism of manufacture demands of the worker of today a larger knowledge than in times past.

In order to encourage apprenticeship various methods should be adopted. Scholarships and certificates should be instituted. The masters who turn out good workmen should be recompensed.

As for the technical course and classes, they can easily be arranged in most of the larger towns where technical schools already exist, and in other places professional associations can be asked to organize them.

The personnel is at present insufficient. Technical teachers there are, but their numbers are inadequate. Therefore it is necessary to have recourse to industry itself. These practical teachers can be drawn from the ranks of employers and employed. Naturally it is not possible to improvise an educator. One can be skilled in a craft and yet not be able to teach that craft. Thus there must be created what Mr. Vidal called a pedagogy of apprenticeship. This would be a study, he believes, a study of several weeks under the teachers of the existing technical schools. Further, an appeal should be made to the ordinary teachers, both men and women, to qualify themselves as teachers of technical trades.

The central idea of Mr. Vidal's plan is that all instruction, whether moral, civic, or educational in the ordinary sense, should be itself the preparation of the child for his after-school life. Far from wishing to discourage private initia-

tive, Mr. Vidal on the contrary desires above all to interest the chambers of commerce, the trade organizations, and the unions of employers, and to have their cooperation. He would have them, indeed, draw up the curriculum and make the essential arrangements under the protection and with the pecuniary and moral encouragement of the state. Obviously a large amount of money will be required. Mr. Vidal estimates it at 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 francs, but what is that amount when there is question of avoiding an economic defeat? Curtailment in this direction is dangerous.

## EDUCATION NOTES

An informal meeting was recently held at the Mansion House, London, to discuss the question of a British hall in connection with the University of Paris. Lord Crewe occupied the chair. A communication had previously been received to the effect that a large tract of land was being purchased by the French Government for the extension of the university, and that a portion of it would be offered for the erection of a British college, including playing fields. This would insure that British students at the university would have a residential home analogous to the English colleges, where they could obtain advice and guidance in their studies, and enjoy undergraduate social intercourse, together with the usual sports and games. It was urged that a body of representatives of British educational institutions should voice a friendly response to the proposal. The result of the meeting was a decision to form a provisional committee for the projected British hall with Lord Burnham as chairman, supported by other well-known educationalists, and Mr. Alexander Hill as secretary. This committee will organize a larger and more representative committee to deal with the whole question as soon as the formal offer is made by the French Government.

The universities of Scotland are acting in concert in the matter of fees, which are being raised to meet un-avoidable increase in expenditure. At Edinburgh a draft ordinance was recently approved by the Grand Council, which will have the effect of increasing matriculation fees by 100 per cent and certain fees for graduation by 50 per cent. The tuition fees are being raised as from the beginning of the next academic year, and the effect of this is being felt acutely by the Carnegie Trust for the universities of Scotland. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, moving the adoption of the annual report at a recent meeting of the trustees, dealt with the problem of continuing to pay the full payment of student fees and said the question was giving anxiety to the trustees. He emphasized the fact that the whole income of the fund for assisting students was not enough to pay all the fees of those applying. It would be necessary to reduce assistance all round by paying a smaller proportion of the fees or to eliminate some of those applicants who were least in need of the assistance.

A second chair of natural philosophy is to be established in Edinburgh University and is to be known as the Tait Chair. Prior to the war a committee was appointed to promote a memorial to Professor Tait, one of the most distinguished teachers of the university ever had. It is expected that from the funds available, and that may yet be obtained, it will be possible to found the chair not later than the year 1925. Professor Tait occupied the chair of physics for 36 years, and was one of the most profound mathematical scholars of his day.

Center, Colorado, a town with a population of about 800, is an excellent example of the small town, or village, used as a consolidation point. This school district was organized by a union of four rural districts with the Center district. During 1919-20 another district was added. Four hundred and seventy-eight pupils are taught by 15 well-qualified teachers; 248 pupils are transported in eight automobile busses. The average length of route is 18 miles, the longest being 22 miles. Each bus driver receives \$49 per month and the average cost per month per pupil for transportation is \$3.28. The school has the full 12 grades organized on the 6-4-2 plan. The services of the school are extended to the adult population of the community. The auditorium is used as a place for public meetings; the gymnasium is open to the public and is used by both men and women; the laboratories and equipment are available for the use of the public; the library is designated as a public reading room; and adult classes in home economics, agriculture, gymnastics and other branches may be organized on the demand of a sufficient number of interested persons.

In the city of Detroit, the attendance service is rendered exclusively by men and women selected from the teaching corps of the city. Transfers from teaching positions to the attendance staff are easily arranged and without a loss of salary. The experience which the teacher acquires in coming into intimate relationship with the home has proven helpful later in a better understanding of the problems of the classroom. For this, as well as other reasons, transfers from one branch of the service to the other are encouraged. In Philadelphia, likewise, the adoption of the new schedule for attendance officers, it is hoped, will open this new field of service to the teacher. If credit for experience be allowed, so as to facilitate a transfer from one field of service to the other, there seems to be no reason why this field of work should not be accepted by the teacher as an interesting and desirable form of specialization, which, even if undertaken only for a limited

UNIVERSITIES  
IN ITALYBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy.—Italian universities are not autonomous but state institutions. It is an important fact that in Italy all universities, with the exception of four small ones that have really no importance since their diplomas are of no practical value, are run completely by the State. Professors, like all other officials, are appointed and paid directly by the government and their salary is increased by a tenth every five years till it reaches a maximum which is at present of 13,000 lire. They are divided into three categories: "Ordinary," full or regular professors; "straordinari," who are still on trial and have not yet been definitely appointed to their chairs; "liberi docenti," free teachers corresponding to the "privatdozenten" of the German universities.

Before being appointed a regular professor one generally has to pass through the other two stages to become first a libero docente and then a straordinario. The latter, after at least three years' teaching, has the right to ask his colleagues of the faculty in which he teaches to propose his name to a special commission or board of examiners, who decide whether he is qualified or not to be promoted to a full professorship. When a university chair is left vacant, the faculty asks the Minister of Public Instruction to publish the notice of a competitive examination for this chair; in the meanwhile, the vacant place is occupied by a libero docente. A board of five regular professors is appointed by the Minister who, however, has the right to choose only among 10 names proposed by the faculties of all the universities; and this committee, after having examined the curriculum and the scientific publications of the candidates, presents a relation proposing a list of three names in order of merit. This relation is discussed by the Superior Council of Public Instruction that gives its advice on the matter and then the Minister decides. If he accepts the proposal of the examining committee, the first of the three candidates is appointed professor straordinario; the other two may also be appointed if there are more vacant chairs of the same subject in other universities; but in this case they must be called "by the faculties."

A professor once regularly appointed has special rights granted him; he cannot be dismissed except for immoral conduct; he cannot be transferred from one university to another without his own consent; and his liberty of teaching has no limitation. In this respect Italy is one of the freest countries in the world. Professors have a right to teach according to their own convictions, whatever they may be, even if they are contrary to the institutions of the State that pays them; and among the professors are atheists, socialists and anarchists, whose freedom of speech has never been discussed, though they openly use it for propaganda of their revolutionary ideas.

Italy has 17 universities and two special schools, the Istituto di Studi Superiori di Firenze and the Accademia Scientifico-Letteraria di Milano, which, though having only a part of the teaching of a university, are institutions of the same importance and degree. Not all these universities are complete, that is to say not all have the complete number of faculties. The college system so flourishing in the middle ages and in the renaissance has completely disappeared. About the middle of last century, just before the completion of Italian unity, there were still left a few colleges for foreign students, remains of the many famous colleges of the various nations which individuals and governments had founded in the most celebrated universities, such as Bologna and Padova. They are gone; and it could not have been otherwise, since the college system of the medieval universities was unsuited to meet the general requirements of those who seek university instruction in our time. Now, besides some special colleges for the maintenance of needy students, Italy has one important institution where a very limited number of students selected among the best in the country get free board and special training; and this is the Superior Normal School of Pisa for letters and mathematics, founded by Napoleon on the model and in connection with the Normal School of Paris.

Students in order to take their degree must follow a certain number of courses for a certain number of years that vary from a minimum of four to a maximum of six. Courses are compulsory or optional; that is to say students are obliged to follow some courses and have a right to choose among others so as to complete the total number required for their degree. At the end of each year students should give a certain number of examinations, but they have the right of postponing them from one year to another, and, if they prefer, to give them all at the end of their university course. They are not obliged to follow their lessons regularly, since no professor ever thinks of keeping a list of his students; so it happens that quite often students never put in their appearance at the university, and prepare for examination on notes written and printed by some of their companions who earn their living in that way. When the university course is over and a student has passed all his examinations, in order to take his degree he must write a thesis on a subject chosen among those he has studied, and discuss it before a commission of 11 professors of his faculty. Once the discussion is successfully over he is proclaimed a "doctor."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Spring's Hosts

Fields and pure and clean the wild-  
phlox blooms  
Make glad the hillside and deep-wooded  
banks  
Of wandering creeks. Beneath the old,  
gray beech  
The May-apples, in myriad colonies,  
Advance-guards of the wild-flowers'  
following hosts.  
Lift up their green-and-umber tents  
of leaves.  
Each unrolled tent tipped with its  
furled-up flag.  
Its bean-like bud, a knob of delicate  
green.  
Wherein the milk-white-blazoned  
deep with gold—  
Of its broad bloom, its ensign's packed  
array.  
While at the wood's edge, at the turn  
of the lane,  
A clear and chilly crimson in its keys,  
Its million blooms, the maple fairly  
glows,  
Making a crystal blur of rosy gloom;  
Wherein the bluebird, like a sapphire  
closed.  
In an enormous ruby, sits and sings:  
Upon his back and on his wayward  
wings.  
The lapis lazuli of the April sky.  
—Madison Cawein.

## Yes, We Saw Copy

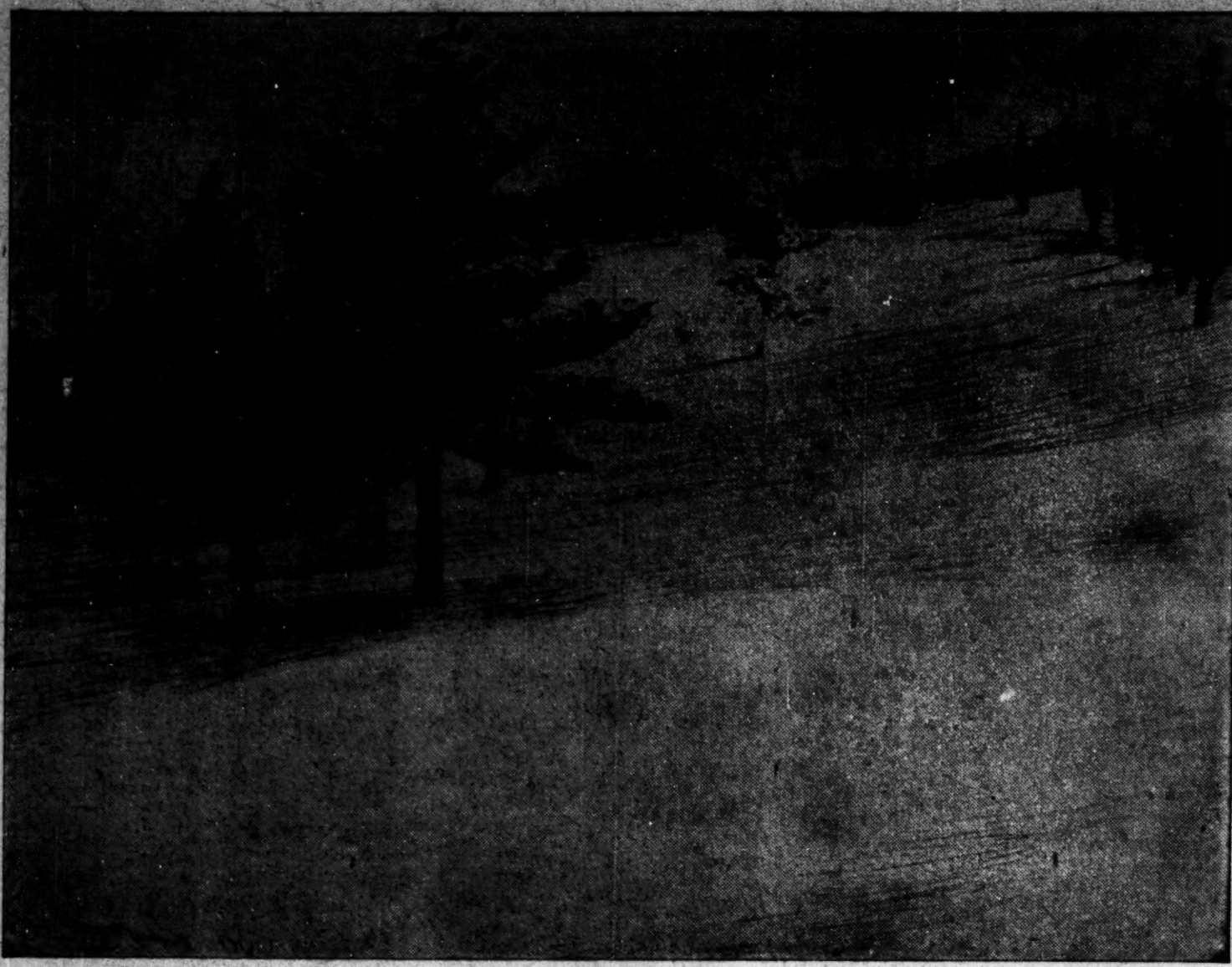
Daily themes in my day had to be  
short, not over a page of handwriting.  
They had to be deposited in a box at  
the professor's door not later than  
ten-five in the morning. A classmate  
of mine, when an epigram was called  
for, once wrote, "An epigram is a  
lax man's daily theme written at ten-  
three A. M." And because of this  
brevity, and the necessity of writing  
one every day whether the mood was  
on you or not, it was not always easy  
to be quite modest—to make these  
themes literature, which, we were told  
by our instructors, is the transmission  
through the written word, from writer  
to reader, of a mood, an emotion, a  
picture, an idea. I hate to think how  
few, in fact, of all the thousands that  
were poured into that yawning box  
were literature, how seldom the poor  
instructors could dip their pens into  
their pots of red ink and write the  
magic A on the back. Their sarcastic  
comments were surely excusable. I  
have even forgiven the young man  
with hair like yellow corn-lasella,  
who scrawled on verses of mine, re-  
quired to be written in imitation of  
some poet, "This may be O'Shaugh-  
nessy, it isn't poetry." Did he think  
thus to kill two song birds with one  
stone? Well, the effort of those of  
us who were sincere and compre-  
hending in our pursuit of the elusive  
power to write was to make our  
themes literature as often as possible;  
and to do this the first essential was  
the choice of a subject. Not everything  
one sees or does or thinks can take  
shape on a page of paper and repro-

duce itself for the reader. Selection  
was the first requirement.  
It became needful, then, to watch  
for and treasure incidents that were  
sharply dramatic or poignant, moods  
that were clear and definite, pictures  
that created a single clean impression.  
The tower of Memorial seen across  
the quiet marshes against the cool,  
pink sky of evening; the sweep of a

ver known, is more varied than his  
musical performances given later on  
in the day—from a very tall tree in a  
garden at the back of my bedroom.  
Unless the utterance of these words  
was a mere "duke," he had probably  
picked them up at some time from a  
Parrot, for the Blackbird is at times  
imitative, though not nearly so much  
as the Starling or Sedge-Warbler, or

breakfast," or "Cocky wants some  
water," at meal-times, obviously not  
knowing the exact words, but at any  
rate using expressions which had  
something to do with refreshment. He  
never said "Good-night" at such  
times, though he said this regularly  
when left alone finally in the evening.  
—From "Bird Behaviour," by Frank  
Pinn.

round the neck till the end came to  
hand, over all which they just showed  
their ears and noses, like people  
looking over a wall. The remainder,  
stalwart ruddy men and boys, were  
mainly dressed in snow-white smock-  
frocks, embroidered upon the shoulders  
and breasts, in ornamental forms of  
hearts, diamonds, and zigzags.  
—From "Bird Behaviour," by Frank  
Pinn.



"Winter Field," from the drypoint by W. H. W. Bicknell

## The Drypoint Is Velvety

Drypoint is the art of engraving  
direct upon the metal with the needle  
point. To this extent it is the same  
as the art of line engraving, but the  
line made is purely a scratch, and,  
therefore, altogether different in char-  
acter from the deliberately cut line of  
the burin. It is similar to the furrow  
in a ploughed field; the needle cuts more  
or less into the surface of the copper,  
but in addition to that it throws up a  
rough edge, technically called the  
"burr." This can be removed or pre-  
served at will. As a matter of fact  
it is generally removed in all fine  
distance and shading, but largely pre-  
served in foreground and middle dis-  
tance; in short, in all the vigorous  
work on the plate. The depth of the  
line, and the strength of the burr,  
depend not merely upon the pressure  
used, but also, and if anything more  
so as to the burr, upon the angle at  
which the needle is held in relation  
to the surface of the copper. The line  
made with the needle held upright is  
shallow, and can hardly be said to  
have any burr at all, though, in fact,  
it has a little on both sides, due to  
the displacement of the copper in the  
line. This prints slightly, and may  
better be removed in the finest work,  
such as that of the sky. On the other  
hand, with the needle held at a slope,  
the line made is much deeper, and  
the burr thrown up, this time on one  
side only, is decidedly heavy. Under  
this the ink lies exactly like the  
drifted snow in a country lane. It  
piles itself up under the lee of the  
wall, so to speak, filling the dry ditch  
just below it, and thinning off on the  
level of the road. This line prints  
with a peculiarly rich quality, which  
is altogether different from that of  
the comparatively clean-cut etched  
line. It can best be described by the  
word "velvety." It is not so clear as  
the etched line, but it is softer, richer,  
more seductive. It approaches more  
nearly to the mystery of nature in its  
comparative indefiniteness. It appeals  
less to the trained sense of the artistic  
temperament, schooled into self-con-  
trol by severe labor; but rather to the  
artistic temperament in its holiday  
mood. For some classes of sub-  
ject it may be better adapted to the  
end in view than the etched line. It  
is especially suitable for the treat-  
ment of the human figure, owing to its  
extreme delicacy; and to the fact that  
it can be modulated in the act of  
drawing, which is impossible with the  
etched line. All this, however, is  
matter of taste, and the choice be-  
tween the two may be decided by the  
temperament of the artist, or even  
by the passing mood. —"Etching, Dry-  
point, Mezzotint," Hugh Paton.

## The One Joy of Doing Kindness

Be useful where thou livest, that they  
may  
Both want and wish thy pleasant pres-  
ence still.  
Kindness, good parts, great places, are  
the way  
To compass this. Find out men's  
wants and will,  
And meet them. All worldly joys grow  
less  
To the one joy of doing kindness.  
—George Herbert.

## Bird Speech and Bird Song

The Crows and Starlings generally  
are the chief talkers and mockers, and  
exercise the latter faculty even in the  
wild state. Many people must have  
heard the Starling's imitations de-  
livered from a chimney-pot, and the  
African White-necked Crow (Corvus  
capucatus) has been known to amuse  
himself by imitating a Bustard's call.  
The abilities of our Sedge-Warbler  
and of the American Mocking-bird  
(Mimus torquatus) are also well known,  
and so are those of the New Zealand  
Tui or Parson-bird (Prosthemadera  
nova-seelandica), one of the honey-  
eaters.  
In fact, in every country with a rea-  
sonably varied bird-population there  
is sure to be some species with the  
mocking faculty, exercised apparently  
purely for the pleasure it gives as a  
rule.  
But it is curious that such imitative  
birds do not, when wild, generally  
copy human speech, though I have my-  
self come across a case which seemed  
very like it; when living a few years  
ago just north of Regent's Park, I  
used to hear a voice in the very early  
morning outside my bedroom saying  
"Freddy Pelly," and at first blamed  
some one for unnecessarily putting out  
an unfortunate parrot to shiver in its  
cage in a cold spring dawn; but ulti-  
mately I found the talker to be a wild  
Blackbird, which came to sing his  
matin song—which, as every obser-

even the Song-Thrush. If the resem-  
blance to human speech were merely  
accidental, this might explain Pliny's  
story of the "talking Thrush" in the  
possession of the Empress Agrippina  
in his day, for the thrush is notorious  
for the human-like phrasing of its song.  
I do not know that the well-known  
and celebrated black talking Hill-  
Mynahs (Eulabes) of the East exer-  
cise any mocking faculty when wild,  
but if they do not it would be nothing  
wonderful, considering the talking  
facilities of Parrots, which have a less  
elaborate vocal apparatus than these  
Mynahs or other Passerine birds, and  
seem to have no imitative faculty at  
all until reclaimed by man; though  
as a matter of fact, I do not suppose  
much is known of the intimate habits  
of Parrots, which, like most birds  
of particular interest to the "man in  
the street," are neglected by ornitho-  
logists, and are in any case not easy to  
study when wild, most of them either  
spending all their lives in the trees,  
or at any rate retiring to them  
when not feeding.

Several of the other non-passerine  
groups contain singers, song having  
been recorded in Hornbills, Kingfish-  
ers and Humming-birds, the singer in  
the last case being the smallest or al-  
most the smallest of all, the Vervain  
Humming-bird (Mellisuga minima);  
in fact, generally speaking, song-birds  
are small members of their groups,  
the large Lyre-bird being quite an ex-  
ception. The Amberst and Cheer  
Pheasants also undoubtedly sing, if the  
song is not very musical, and observ-  
ers of that charming little diver, the  
Long-tailed Duck of our northern  
coasts (Harelda glacialis), speak of its  
"song."

Song, it must be understood, is  
quite a conventional term when used  
in the ordinary way; technically it  
means any noise which is not a call-  
note; thus the Cock's crow is just as  
much a song as the Nightingale's  
musical efforts. With short simple  
songs like the Cock's crow and the  
Chaffinch's short outburst, the de-  
velopment is instinctive; but any-  
thing more complicated has generally  
to be learnt from others of the species,  
and the result of this is that a hand-  
reared bird, if uneducated, sometimes  
turns out a most extraordinary jumble  
in which no trace of the proper song  
can be detected. Thus, an old school-  
friend of mine, Mr. C. Bardwell Clarke,  
brought up a young Linnet, which  
reared in a town developed no Linnet  
notes at all but sang a jumble of the  
Starlings' whistles and the chatter-  
ing of the Sparrows; and con-  
versely, a sparrow brought up with  
singing birds will produce a noise we  
can accept as song, instead of the  
"chip, chip, cheer" which seems to be  
the natural and spontaneous outpour-  
ing of the Sparrow's soul.

No one who has seen much  
of intelligent Parrots can doubt that  
these birds have at least some idea of  
the meaning of what they say. For  
instance, I have never heard, or heard  
of, any Parrot ask for any sort of re-  
freshment unless it saw food, or use  
any inappropriate word at such times,  
though it might not know the exact  
expression. Such a bird, for instance,  
behaves much like a person groping  
a way through a foreign language, or  
a child learning to speak. Thus, I  
have known a Lemon-created Cockatoo  
which always said "Cocky wants some

## The Drypoint Is Velvety

the pieces finally decided upon. The  
boys in the meantime put the old  
horn-lanterns in order, cut candles  
into short lengths to fit the lanterns;  
and a thin fleece of snow having  
fallen since the early part of the eve-  
ning, those who had no leggings went  
to the stable and wound wisps of hay  
round their ankles to keep the innu-  
merable flakes from the interior of their  
boots.

Mellstock was a parish of consid-  
erable acreage, the hamlets composing  
it lying at a much greater distance  
from each other than is ordinarily the  
case. Hence several hours were con-  
sumed in playing and singing within  
hearing of every family, even if but a  
single air were bestowed on each.  
There was East Mellstock, the main  
village; half a mile from this were  
the church and the vicarage, called  
West Mellstock, and originally the  
most thickly-populated portion. A  
mile north-east lay the hamlet of  
Lewgate, where the tranter lived; and  
at other points knots of cot-  
tages besides solitary farmsteads and  
dalries.

Old William Dewy, with the violon-  
cello, played the bass; his grandson  
Dick the treble violin; and Reuben  
and Michael Mall the tenor and second  
violins respectively. The singers con-  
sisted of four men and seven boys,  
upon whom devolved the task of carry-  
ing and attending to the lanterns, and  
holding the books open for the players.  
Directly music was the theme, old  
William ever and instinctively came to  
the front.

"Now mind, neighbours," he said, as  
they all went out one by one at the  
door, he himself holding it ajar and  
regarding them with a critical face as  
they passed, like a shepherd counting  
out his sheep. "You two counter-boys,  
keep your ears open to Michael's fin-  
gering, and don't ye go straying into  
the treble part along o' Dick and his  
set, as ye did last year; and mind this  
especially when we be in 'Arisie, and  
hall.' Billy Chilmien, don't ye sing  
quite so raving mad as ye fain  
would; and, and o' ye, whatever ye do,  
keep from making a great scum on  
the ground when we go in at people's  
gates; but go quietly, so as to strike  
up all of a sudden."

"Farmer Ledlow's first; the rest as  
usual."—"Under the Greenwood Tree,"  
Thomas Hardy.

London Atmosphere  
A Murillo beggar is not more pre-  
cious than sight of London in any of  
the streets admitting colored cloud-  
scapes; the cunning of the sun's hand  
so speaks to us. And if happily down  
an alley some olive mechanic of street-  
organs has quickened little children's  
legs to rhythmic footing, they strike  
upon thoughts braver than pastoral.  
Victor Radnor, lover of the country  
though he was, would have been the  
first to shy it. He would indeed have  
said it too emphatically. Open London  
as a theme, to a citizen of London  
ardent for the clear air out of it, you  
have roused an orator; you have cer-  
tainly fired a magazine, and must  
listen to his reminiscences of one of  
its paragraphs or pages.—George  
Meredith.

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## Custom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
It is fear that impels a man to fol-  
low custom rather than right. His  
grip on custom blinds him to the free-  
dom of infinite Principle, God, whose  
unchanging custom is good and limit-  
less. He is quite convinced that ruin-  
ation will follow if he gets out of the  
rut of doing things in the usual  
manner.

In spite of the adamant ignorance  
of what constitutes true unfoldment,  
the customary thing is having a hard  
stage in this day and the usual manner  
of thinking and doing is being shaken  
to its foundation. For instance, when  
the earth was found to be round and  
not flat it changed the custom of the  
then known world, and its thinking  
had to be adjusted to the new condi-  
tion. The greatest blow to hydra-  
headed custom was when Jesus, after  
having been sealed in a rock tomb,  
demonstrated that matter, even as  
stone, had no substance.

The Jews tried their best to keep  
the man who demonstrated Truth  
in the tomb; they sealed it tightly  
and placed their soldiers to guard  
it. Nevertheless Christ Jesus' knowl-  
edge of custom, substance, Life,  
pierced the claim of matter as  
substance, and he stepped forth from  
the tomb, much to the Jews' conster-  
nation and dismay. Jesus met great  
opposition when he insisted on healing  
the sick on the Sabbath; when he  
preached in the temple and converted  
people to the worship of one supreme  
God, instead of many gods. Certainly  
they did not want religion placarded  
in the money markets where men  
might see and understand and be  
healed of greed and lust and hate.  
Evil did not then and does not now  
want the true idea of commercial-  
ism where evil claims it has power as  
commerce, because it means destruction  
to dishonest commerce.

Christ Jesus proved that God  
is always with man whether he be  
in the place of buying and selling or  
in the tabernacle. He took religion  
into the presence of the money  
changers. Jesus broke more customs  
than any man that ever lived. His  
business was breaking old hidebound  
ignorant methods of worshipping God.  
He preached a living God, or divine  
Principle, a supreme God, as powerful  
in the mart or on the street corner as  
in the synagogue.

Men must awaken from the sleepy,  
indolent apathy that rocks them on  
and on into the belief of following  
custom, rather than intelligent, right  
reasoning. Resisting God will not  
keep His presence from being demon-  
strated, because there is no way that  
true, correct thinking can be barred  
even from the midst of the money  
markets, and God is Mind, always  
thinking.

Without a knowledge of this Prin-  
ciple, God, the infinite intelligence,  
Mind, which does govern and guide the  
affairs of men, one might be tempted  
to choose cudgels to break the dream  
of matter. The knowledge of Mind  
brings to one the assurance that the  
only cudgel one can use successfully  
in waking mortals to the unreality of  
matter, is the demonstration of the  
truth about every lie. This sort of  
cudgel is mightier than matter. It is  
strength, Mrs. Eddy says, "This  
strength is like the ocean, able to  
carry navies, yet yielding to the touch  
of a finger." ("The First Church of  
Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany,"  
p. 121.)

When one attempts with the cudgel  
of human will to interpret the  
manner in which a government should be  
formed; when he limits with his own  
narrow vision or understanding the  
unfoldment of true democracy, he is  
attempting to stand in the place of  
God, and although he may have behind  
him the arguments of custom, the hur-  
rahs of numbers and popularity, these  
will avail him nothing. He must  
change his viewpoint and enlarge his  
understanding of custom, or he will go  
down with the destruction of the cus-  
tom on which he stands.

Until one learns something about  
Christian Science and how to use the  
rules given in the textbook, it is cus-  
tomary to be afraid of sickness, sin,  
and disease. It is natural for one to  
be fearful until he learns better, be-  
cause he has no idea that he can over-  
come the gripping suggestions of evil  
by spiritual understanding, which  
causes a complete reversal of his  
thinking.

Custom leads one into strange  
ditches. When it becomes habit even  
one's good deeds are done without  
thinking. Giving money to the church  
or to charity, dropping a coin into the  
hat of a street beggar, writing letters  
of condolence or greeting or ushering  
in church on Sunday, seating people  
as one would put letters into a folder,  
all avail nothing unless there is  
thought back of these acts; they are  
nothing more nor less than habits, rut,  
custom. When a man departs from  
conventional procedure he is usually  
adjudged eccentric or queer. Who  
knows but that he is striving with all  
his might to break down the old veil of  
custom, kicking against the habits and  
ruts imposed upon him by well-mean-  
ing ancestors?

On page 11 of "Unity of Good," one  
of the several books which Mary  
Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Chris-  
tian Science, wrote, is this statement:  
"Jesus taught us to walk over, not into  
or with, the currents of matter, or  
mortal mind. His teachings beat the  
lions in their dens. He turned the  
water into wine, he commanded the  
winds, he healed the sick,—all in di-  
rect opposition to human philosophy  
and so-called natural science. He an-

nulled the laws of matter, showing  
them to be laws of mortal mind, not  
of God. He showed the need of chang-  
ing this mind and its abortive laws.  
He demanded a change of conscious-  
ness and evidence, and effected this  
change through the higher laws of  
God."  
The truth about custom is infinite;  
it is not judging a man for doing  
things in a way that is different.  
Christian Science is unfolding with  
great rapidity and it must enter the  
innermost life of every individual. It  
must go into business and into pleas-  
ure. Joy, happiness, and honesty must  
be carried into the places of exchange;  
erroneous custom must be exchanged  
for righteous custom throughout the  
whole earth. Let Christian Science be  
understood in the streets, on the  
street corners; let divine Principle  
unfold the way and do the protecting.  
The ark does not need the protection  
of any mortal. Christian Science can-  
not be commercialized. It cannot be  
separated from God, or Principle, and  
there is no custom or commerce than  
that which is known of Principle.

## The Pilgrims Meet the Indians

About ye 16. of March a certain In-  
dian came boldly amongst them, and  
spoke to them in broken English,  
which they could well understand, but  
marvelled at it. At length they under-  
stood by discourse with him, that he  
was not of these parts, but belonged to  
ye eastern parts wher some English  
ships came . . . with whom he was  
acquainted, & could name sundrie of  
them by their names, amongst whom  
he had gott his language. He became  
profitable to them in acquainting them  
with many things concerning ye state  
of ye country, in ye east-parts wher he  
lived, which was afterwards profitable  
unto them; as also of ye people hear-  
of their names, number & strength;  
of their situation & distance from this  
place, and who was chiefe amongst  
them. His name was Samaset; he  
told them also of another Indian  
whos name was Squanto; a native of  
this place, who had been in England  
& could speake better English then  
him selfe. Being, after some time of  
entertainment & stiffe dinner, a  
while after he came againe, & five  
more with him, & they brought againe  
all ye tooles . . . and made way for  
ye coming of their great Sachem,  
called Massasoyt; who, about four  
or five days after, came with the chiefe  
of his freinds & other attendance, with  
the aforesaid Squanto. With whom,  
after frendly entertainment, & some  
gifts given him, they made a peace  
with him (which hath now continued  
this twenty-four years).—William  
Bradford's history of Plymouth Plan-  
tation.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Prime Minister of Australia States His Foreign Policy

IN HIS address to the Australian House of Representatives concerning the questions to be discussed at the conference of dominion prime ministers, to be held in London next June, William Morris Hughes, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, was nothing if not outspoken. Mr. Hughes is evidently convinced that the time is rapidly passing, if indeed it has not already passed, when there need be any diffidence about discussing, quite frankly, such questions as the share of the dominions in the foreign policy of the British Commonwealth, the obligations of the dominions in the matter of naval defense, the exact policy of Australia toward Japan, and the utter desirability, as he sees it, for an understanding, indeed more, an alliance between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples represented by the British Commonwealth and the United States. This last Mr. Hughes recently characterized, in Melbourne, as "the hope of the world."

It is true that Mr. Hughes has discussed these issues, with the single exception, perhaps, of the question of an alliance between the British Commonwealth and the United States, on many occasions. His views in regard to Japan and the determination of the Australians to uphold the doctrine of a White Australia are well known; whilst he has already made several valuable contributions to the elucidation of the problem concerning the future relations of the dominions and the mother country. When, however, he addressed the House of Representatives it was recognized that he was no longer making a contribution to a discussion, but was formulating a definite policy.

The question of the participation of the dominions in the naval defense of the British Commonwealth has been, for years, a matter of high debate. Australia has partially solved it in one way, New Zealand in another. Canada, after several abortive attempts, involving tremendous differences of opinion, is still without a solution, whilst South Africa has not yet seriously tackled the question. It is this question of naval defense which is, according to Mr. Hughes, to take foremost place at the London conference. Mr. Hughes has no doubt whatever as to the obligation which the dominions are now under of sharing the burden of naval defense to the utmost limits of their capacity. Before the war, he pointed out, the great burden of defense rested upon the shoulders of Britain, but the debt and the sacrifices resulting from the war make this no longer possible. "The dominions have claimed the status of nations. They have earned their right to be so considered by their war efforts. They have lost tens of thousands, incurred debts amounting to hundreds of millions of pounds, but neither in men or money are their losses anything as heavy as Britain's. The British Navy is not needed for the defense of Britain alone, but of the whole empire, including the dominions. Britain has told us plainly she cannot longer bear the expense of maintaining this great navy and that the dominions must share the burden. No request could be more reasonable, and, for Australia, there is no alternative but participation in a scheme of imperial naval defense in which we play our allotted part and contribute our due quota."

For Australia, of course, Mr. Hughes sees that this question of naval defense is bound up with the question of the future of the Pacific. And here he views with concern two apparently conflicting developments. He is satisfied that it is for the best interests of Australia, at present, that the Anglo-Japanese treaty should be renewed, but he recognizes, as a consideration greatly lessening this desirability, that the Anglo-Japanese treaty is, as he puts it, "anathema to Americans." The policy of Australia, therefore, at the coming conference should be, in Mr. Hughes' opinion, to secure the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty in such a form as will be acceptable to Great Britain, to the United States, to Japan, and to Australia. Mr. Hughes is well aware that many people are inclined to regard this as impossible, but he does not share this view. He is quite frankly of opinion that the causes of dispute between the United States and Japan are minor matters compared with the tremendous evils which war would inflict on both countries, and he is evidently more than hopeful that both countries will ultimately see the matter, if they have not already done so, in this light. There is indeed, as Mr. Hughes very justly points out, a great danger of such naval rivalry in the Pacific as will not only be a heavy burden on all the parties concerned, but will have a very serious reflex action on the rest of the world. "An uninterrupted era of peace is impossible to contemplate while the world is resounding with the clang of naval construction."

The consideration of such a matter could not be concluded without some reference to the League of Nations, and on this question Mr. Hughes, once again, was quite frank. He does not expect much from the League of Nations, yet: In the future, when the spirit of the world has, maybe changed, and the machinery of the League has been perfected, great things may be expected from it. But he is strongly of opinion that there is a danger at the present time of "chasing away substance for the shadow." "The most powerful agency for the world's peace today is the British Empire. The hope of the future of the world seems to lie in some understanding—call it what you will—between America, England, and France."

Not the least striking passage in a very striking speech was that wherein the Prime Minister made it perfectly clear that, in his view, Australia owed all she has and is to her partnership in the British Commonwealth. "In this partnership," Mr. Hughes declared, in effect, summing up the matter with characteristic vividness,

there is "no rigidity, yet bars of triple steel are as wax compared to the tenacity and strength of the ties binding the different portions of the Empire together."

### The Central American Union

THERE has recently been completed, quietly and unostentatiously, what may be assumed to be the final chapter in the formation of the Central American Federation. In conferences at San José, Costa Rica, five sovereign republics have voluntarily surrendered a measure of their individual autonomy, and have united under a unified republican form of government. The compact has been ratified by the required number of states, and authority has been delegated to representatives of the several governmental units to draft a Constitution. This document, it has been said, will conform to the general lines of the Swiss Constitution, that plan having been found to apply peculiarly to the needs of the new federation. Thus there has been revived, or restored, though perhaps in a somewhat altered form, the federation of Central America formed soon after the separation of the territory embraced in the states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador from Spain in the year 1821. The early federation did not long continue, many causes combining to bring about its dissolution. But for twenty years, or thereabouts, recurring attempts have been made to restore or reconstruct the union. These attempts heretofore have failed, despite the admitted preference of the people of the several states for the federation plan. It has been publicly charged, time and again, that those elected to high office in the government have repudiated their pre-election pledges to work for the union. Personal ambition, it has been said, has been the rock upon which the project has so often been wrecked. It is perhaps not a peculiarity of the persons elevated to official positions in the Central American countries that they immediately aspire to continue their tenure indefinitely, but it has been pointed out that this ambition, this entire disregard of pre-election pledges, has been all too frequently apparent in some of the states that have just agreed to enter upon a perpetual friendly compact which, when it becomes operative, will, while elevating a few individuals to a position of greater authority, relegate many to the ranks of provincial rather than federal rulers.

It must be admitted that those in authority who have sanctioned this coalition plan have displayed a high degree of loyalty and unselfishness. The presidents of what are about to become the constituent states must realize that they all cannot become supreme in the affairs of the federation. Indeed it is not by any means certain that any one of those now in high authority will be called to a seat in the proposed council, in which it is intended to vest the executive power of the federation. But certainly they must have been sensible of the economic necessity which would, sooner or later, bring about the desired condition. Conditions in Central America since about the year 1840, when the five independent republics came into existence, have been unstable simply because there have been only the merest artificial lines separating the states which, by nature, and in customs, traditions, history, race, language, and material interests, are one. The effort has been to continue their separation by setting up more or less fictitious political frontiers. Among the people these pretended frontiers have been regarded as practically nonexistent. Economy, the public weal, national solidarity, industrial expansion, commerce, and a dozen other considerations have persistently emphasized the necessity of taking the step which now has been agreed to. No other outcome would have been regarded as satisfactory. No result different from that which has been achieved would have been logical. In the plan of government evolved there is exemplified again on the American continent the insistence, by a sovereign people, upon the asserted and the accorded right of self-determination.

### Cooperative Idea Reaches Grain

IF THE grain-raisers of the United States have actually entered upon a plan that will market their product on a basis of actual sales, at the same time that it prevents the fictitious sales that have until now been a factor of grain pits, the benefits that accrue to the farmers can hardly fail to be shared by the consumer. Certainly the present wide-open opportunity for speculation will be greatly restricted, if not wholly closed. The business of marketing grain will apparently simmer down to fairly direct operations between the farmers and the consumers. So far as there is anything operating like a middleman, it will be a cooperative association, financed and controlled by the farmers themselves. Thus they will be their own middlemen, and they will be on the inside of the grain-marketing system instead of on the outside. Most of their troubles, which the new system is designed to obviate, have been due largely to their position outside the marketing system, where they have been at the mercy of the manipulators of it.

With the farmers of eighteen states already accepting the outline of this new plan as formulated by a committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, it is worth noting that enthusiastic approval is felt by leading representatives of agriculture in Congress. These representatives seem to see in the new voluntary effort of the farmers a way to stabilizing the grain market and to eliminate speculative practices which Congress has sought in vain. The discovery that the farmers expect to be able to achieve these good purposes themselves apparently occasions, among certain elements in Congress, a feeling of considerable relief. Probably the breadth and volume of this bear a fairly definite ratio to the relief which the farmers themselves hope to realize later.

The enthusiasm that is reported for the new marketing method augurs well. Yet it is rather to be wondered at that the farmers have not been able to combine in this way before. So far as the published reports provide a knowledge of the method, they show nothing radically different from the cooperative marketing system that has been followed with noteworthy success by the Californian fruit raisers. In the farmers' scheme there are three basic factors, namely, the grain grower, the local

cooperative elevator association, and the central sales agency to serve as a clearing house for all the cooperative units. This plan does not do away with the existing system of farmers' cooperative elevators, but absorbs them and makes them a factor in nation-wide operations. Financial difficulties are foretold by setting up a strong, farmer-owned corporation, but any conflict with the Sherman anti-trust act is believed by the promoters to be discounted by the fact that this corporation will have no capital stock and no profit. It will be merely the medium for turning the grain into money and handing the proceeds back to the growers. Apparently the organization will be exactly similar to that of the Californian fruit raisers, who lay stress on their non-capital, non-profit, cooperative marketing association, which has "only a membership fund that is created merely to keep the members in exactly the same standing and to give a slight working capital."

Of course there is a public interest in all this. If these marketing associations should turn out to be combinations in restraint of trade, in the sense that they should make the cost of grain to the consumer unwarrantably high, keeping out of the market any independent grain that might tend to bring down the prices, the farmers would then be merely accomplishing, by cooperative effort, practically the same results that have characterized the operations of the big private corporations dealing in food products. The Californian fruit raisers think they have overcome any such tendency by including in their board of management a public representative, especially for the purpose of recognizing public interests. As a matter of fact, they appear to have definitely undertaken to meet all the requirements of the Federal Trade Commission in this respect. Presumably the grain growers' plan involves similar provisions.

Beyond such immediate considerations, this grain-growers movement is significant of the general trend toward cooperative solution of economic troubles. If it is properly handled it can hardly fail to produce the same beneficial effects that have followed similar cooperation in more restricted interests and territory. There is a double significance in the fact that the adoption of such methods by the grain growers extends the cooperative idea over a vastly wider field than any in which it has been successful in the United States heretofore. Neither can the fact be overlooked that this project makes use of the widely-anathematized Nonpartisan League cooperatives. So far as now disclosed, the new plan comes to fulfill the promise of the Nonpartisan League and its cooperative system, and not in any sense to destroy it. This may mean something to the North Dakota enthusiasts who have had to bear the brunt of tremendous opposition from old-line traders, speculators, and financiers. But it will mean a good deal more, no doubt, to the traders and financiers who have been most active in that opposition. Every fair-minded business man will welcome the thought that the farmers are finding a way out of their difficulties. If they get a fair chance they may be able to show the way to others. The price of flour under the new system will be the test of its sincerity.

### Research Work

THOSE who understand something of the true mission of the university will feel themselves much indebted to Dr. Edwin Greenlaw, dean of the graduate school of the University of North Carolina, for his remarks, in his recent annual report, on the all-important question of research work. Dr. Greenlaw takes a view of the matter quite refreshing in its breadth. He deprecates strongly the contention often put forward that research, in the true sense, is possible only in the richly endowed universities or in urban centers where great libraries and laboratories are available. He is, of course, very far from understanding the value of such equipment, but he is quite satisfied that their value may easily be overestimated. There is no greater fallacy, he declares, than to suppose that the size of a department in the students' instructional staff is the test of ability to foster research, unless it be the cognate fallacy that the number of degree holders enrolled in a graduate school makes that graduate school great.

Dr. Greenlaw's contention is that, given a due regard for research in a university, given reasonable facilities and the industry and thought which such work demands, the results will come. He insists that research work should have a place of honor in every university, but, in doing so, he is careful to take the broadest possible view of what research work means, and it is just here that his estimate of the matter seems so essentially just. In his opinion, the real research worker is the pioneer student in any branch of learning, the student who loves learning for its own sake, who is not bound up in his specialty, but who is concerned with the advancement of learning as a whole, and, in this sense, is willing and glad to take all learning to be his province. "Only the spirit of learning," he writes, "can cope with the spirit of material things. I do not mean to deprecate the important and wholly legitimate desire of the university to render service to the business and professional world. I mean only to call attention to the fact that the pressure of the time is against pure scholarship, and that we must recognize the fact, and take steps to overcome it."

The fact of the matter is that education is going through a period of tremendous transition. Half a century ago it was the privilege of the very few. Today, in any progressive country, it is the privilege of all. The danger of such a condition is that, in endeavoring to secure a good average, the prime necessity for still further progress may be overlooked. Mediocrity, no matter how high its general level, is always stagnation. "Devotion to the great spiritual ends of humanity, of which university research has been for a thousand years one of the loftiest expressions, is," Dr. Greenlaw declares, "the more necessary because of the terrific pressure to which we are being subjected from economic conditions, from the idolatry of pleasure, and from gross perversions of democratic ideals."

Here, then, is a definition of research work which

successfully rescues it from the narrow limits with which it is in such serious danger of being surrounded. All the great educational work that has been accomplished in the past has been the outcome of a devotion to learning, in the highest sense of that word, for its own sake. Devotion to learning for purely material and utilitarian reasons may seem at first to secure more rapid and more striking results, but such a policy is just a policy and not a mission. It has no future. All its streams become, sooner or later, "lost rivers," spreading out into a waste of mediocrity.

### Editorial Notes

How long will European nations continue to pay such unmerited respect to their national boundaries? Recently a delegation of British mayors went on a tour through Italy. They spent a week in Rome, being received by the Chamber of Commerce and the Minister of Commerce and by the Ambassadors and the Municipality of Rome. They saw the Colosseum and the other objects of historic interest. They went to Naples, Pisa, and Genoa. Altogether they had a most enjoyable and interesting tour, and, of course, a cordial welcome, which meant much in maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. Surely it is well-nigh time for such events to happen more frequently in Europe. The distances from one country to another are, in most cases, not great. Transport is rapid. The frontiers, which may have presented impassable barriers in coaching days, are little more than embarrassing conventions today. If the people could realize that they are no longer riding in coaches, it would be perfectly easy to intermingle so constantly that mistrust and fears begotten of separation could no longer exist.

PUBLIC opinion in British Columbia has evidently been thoroughly roused over the course which the law has been taking concerning the suppression of the drug traffic. A young Canadian, of good family, a university graduate, who served in the army of his country in its hour of need, fell into the gutter through the use of drugs. He was brought up in court on a criminal charge, and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment and to twenty-four lashes. A short time afterward another man was caught smuggling opium in Vancouver. He was let off with a small fine, which was practically only a tax upon his profits from this illicit trade. A remission has been brought about in the sentence passed on the drug addict, but it seems likely that, in future, public opinion in British Columbia will insist that the promoter and not the victim of this pernicious traffic shall be the one to suffer most. It would be a good thing, too, if public opinion on the subject were more active in several other places.

MANY a joke has been told about the caniness of the Scots, but nowhere are these enjoyed more than north of the Tweed. There is the tale about Sandy, who came back from London saying that all Londoners were thieves and robbers. According to his story he had been going down Bond Street, one day, and had been lured by an advertisement into buying a thousand pins for a penny, as a present for his wife. But when he came to count them there were sixteen short. Whether such yarns are true or not does not matter, but every one knows that the Scots are keen about the "bawbees." Perhaps that is why the present outcry in Britain for economy has led to the appointment of a Scotsman as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Scots only smile at such a suggestion, and point out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer usually ends by being Prime Minister.

SOME men are bold, some are fearless. In his appreciation of Sir Richard Burton, in *The Observer* of London, Sir H. H. Johnston brings out this point in connection with the two great travelers, Burton and Speke. In his sketch of Speke in "The Nile Quest," Sir Harry Johnston forms an estimate of his character in which he describes him as belonging to that type of Englishman who was almost tiresomely fearless, owing to a very undeveloped imagination; Burton, on the other hand, was subject at times to excessive cautiousness, although he went on just the same and faced danger in spite of vivid apprehension. It is a curious and interesting contrast, and one which proves the unreliability of surface judgments.

EMILE BOUTROUX of the Académie Française, savant, critic, and littérateur, has given his view on the debated subject of the intellectual power of women. The girls of Paris have beaten the boys at examinations. Emile Boutroux thinks that quite natural. Passing examinations is an expression of docility. You study well that which will be asked you; this docility, with a corresponding lack of initiative, he considers rather typically feminine. The boys have got beyond that, and the girls are ready to go beyond, and the result will be what many people have looked forward to, the abolition of examinations except for docility and classification of intuition.

WHEN one reads that, in addition to their demand for an increase in pay from \$7 a day to \$8, the house-painters in Cincinnati stipulate that no paintbrush shall be more than 4 1/4 inches wide, one wonders that these workers do not attempt to stop the sale of ready-to-use paint, for they must be aware that a house-owner can buy a pot of paint of any color and a brush at small cost and do the job himself. Unless the painter is less arbitrary, he may not find enough work to keep him busy, even with reduced brushes. The public is learning.

AND from an unexpected quarter has come to workers for medical liberty. Dr. Heman Spalding, of the Chicago Health Department, has assured a representative of this newspaper that the people have no constitutional rights as far as health is concerned. That that is a matter for his department to decide for them. One of the most effective safeguards against autocracy is the arrogance which its exponents affect, and which in the end causes their overthrow.